The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,947—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1893.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.I. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th Jan.
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
B.I. PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th „
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

11th Jan. 24th Jan.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 7, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at al places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 14th January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Manomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, on the 12th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.................. „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	12th Jan,'93
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes	21st Jany.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, January 3, 1892.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded, or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.

A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.

Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

FELT HATS.

EXTRA LIGHT FROM Rs. 8-6.

"THE FASHIONS OF TO-DAY."

FOR CHOICE & VALUE.

HOAR & Co., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

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BY
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL.

TREACHER & CO.

ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THESE HIGH-CLASS PAPERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

They are noted for their Toughness and Strength, and are eminently adapted for the use of Architects and Engineers.

MOUNTED DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS.

Sectional Drawing and Tracing Papers with rulings mathematically correct.

Paper and Chemicals for use in the Ferro-prussiate Heliographic copying process for Plans, Maps, &c.

Colours, Brushes, and all Materials for the use of Architects, Engineers, Artists, &c.

Full Particulars and Price Lists on Application.

THE COMPANY'S CATALOGUE FOR 1893
IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

NEW MACHINERY having been Erected, we are now Bottling our Waters at the high pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch, which is 30 lbs. higher than the pressure usually used.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
for wearing under
Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and
Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs,
and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth,
with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest
Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored
Stripes and Checks,
newest Patterns.
Each Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel,
for Cricketing or Lawn-
Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in
White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove
Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

CHOLERA.

No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Rs. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

11th WEEK.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

Director............Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

"HASTE TO THE WEDDING."

AN OPERATIC COMEDY IN THREE ACTS

DRAMATISED FROM THE FRENCH BY W. S. GILBERT.

MUSIC BY GEORGE GROSSMITH.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Woodpecker Tapping (a Bridegroom)	Mr. P. Bathurst.
Mr. Maguire (a Gardener)	Mr. Munro.
Uncle Bopaddy	Mr. H. Hall.
Cousin Foodle	Mr. Thurston.
The Duke of Turniptopshire (an Emotional Peer)	Mr. E. Fearnley.
Major General Bunthunder	Mr. Fearnley.
Wilkinson (a Policeman)	Mr. Smythe.
Barnes (a Family Retainer)	Mr. King.
Jackson (a Valet)	Mr. Bomfer.
Cripps (a Milliner's Book-keeper)	Mr. P. W. Willard.
Lady Popton	Miss Hamilton.
Patty Parker (a Lady's Maid)	Miss Madie Bennett.
Maria (a Bride)	Miss Ethel Mackay.
Leonara	Miss Milne.
AND	
The Marchioness (an Emotional Peeress)	Miss Vera Patey.
Bella Crakenthorpe (a Milliner)	Miss Vera Patey.

Bride's Maids and Guests, by the Strength of the Company.

ACT I. Scene 1.—Room at Woodpecker's House.
Scene 2.—A Milliner's Ante-Room.
ACT II. House of the Marchioness of Market Harborough.
ACT III. Scene 1.—In the House of Genl. Bunthunder.
Scene 2.—A Street.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12TH,
LAST NIGHT OF
MISS DECIMA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MISS VERA PATEY.
When will be PERFORMED the ARABIAN NIGHTS,
Miss PATEY as the GUTTA-PERCHA GIRL.
Plan now open at Soundy & Co., Ld.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14TH.
Repetition of the Arabian Nights.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH,
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME
ALADDIN.
Doors open at 5 p. m. Commence at 5-30 p.m.
No Evening Performance this Night.

THE WILLARD CO.'S ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRINTING PAPERS.

TO-DAY'S ISSUE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is PRINTED on Paper manufactured by JOHN DICKINSON & Co., LONDON.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of this ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY, the 16th January, 1893, at 5 p.m., in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, Bombay.

J. F. BEVAN,
Honorary Secretary, E. C. S. Association.
Bombay, 9th January. 1893.

MEETINGS BY
MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN,
World's Missionary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH,
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m..

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10TH,
COLABA TEMPERANCE HALL (adjoining Mrs. Brigg's Hotel) at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the I.O.G.T.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11TH,
DRAWING ROOM MEETING, at which admission will be by invitation only.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12TH,
SEAMEN'S REST, PRINCE'S DOCK, at 8 p.m. Chairman, Mr. James Morris.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH,
MONEY SCHOOL, Dhobi Talao, at 5-30 p.m., under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14TH,
MONEY SCHOOL, at 4-30 p.m., Meeting for Children.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15TH,
BAPTIST CHURCH, Bellasis Road, at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH,
LECTURE AT TOWN HALL, at 8-30 p.m. on "Alaska, the Land of the Midnight Sun." Admission 8 annas; Reserved seats Re 1. This is not a Temperance Meeting.

N.B.—All the above Temperance Meetings are open to the public. On Monday, the 9th, a collection will be taken in aid of the local expenses. Special meetings for women will be announced during the week.

PETER'S POPULAR PILLS
FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVE.

BRAIN PANACEA gives tone to the Nervous system in general, is unparalleled in effect, and certain in action in all cases of Nervous Debility, Prostration, &c., arising through whatever cause.

BRAIN PANACEA.—In cases of numbness and tickling sensation in the extremities, the Precursor of all diseases of the Spinal Cord has proved always an infallible Remedy.

BRAIN PANACEA, if taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, has always been found invaluable for keeping the ideas fresh and clear.

BRAIN PANACEA produces Sound and Refreshing Sleep after work, and is a sure prop to the over-worked and brings back the lost energy, vitality, and vigour in both Male and Female.

BRAIN PANACEA is used by Male and Female without regard to age in recuperating their lost health and worn-out constitution.

BRAIN PANACEA, if timely used, prevents Debility and waste, such as Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palsy, Softening of the Brain, Insanity, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, &c.

BRAIN PANACEA is particularly recommended to Females in their peculiar disorders and painful Ailments.

BRAIN PANACEA is a pleasant and tasteless non-irritating stimulant, an excellent Tonic, and a delightful invigorant, is sold at Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 by all Medicine Vendors, and at MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the undermentioned ARTICLES required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April 1893, and ending 31st March 1894.

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as brooms, baskets, &c.
(d) Kerosine oil (brand or brands to be named by tenderer) for Public lighting.
(e) Petty supplies for Public Lighting.
(f) Supply of bullocks and drivers for rubbish, Night Soil, Cesspool, and Water carts.
(g) Supply of rations for European and Native Patients, Contagious Diseases Hospital, as per Government Scale.
(h) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(i) Supply of Wood, Iron, and other articles.

2. Documents showing the conditions to be complied with by the person whose tender is accepted, may be seen at, or obtained on written application on prepayment of answer, on application to the Secretary, Cantonment Committee Office, Poona.

3. Blank forms of tender can be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee, at 8 annas each.

4. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 noon on the 15th February, 1893.

5. The sum of Rupees 10 in cash must accompany each tender as earnest-money.

6 A sum equal to not less than 1-12th of the annual value of the contract must be deposited within one month from the date of acceptance of the tender as security for the fulfilment of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted.

7. The earnest-money will be forfeited to the Government, and the provisional acceptance of a tender IPSO FACTO revoked if the security, hereby required, is not deposited on or before the date mentioned above.

8. The undersigned will refuse to receive any tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover, bearing such superscription as shall enable him to clearly understand what contract the tender is for.

9. The undersigned will refuse to accept any tender which is not accompanied by a declaration that the person making it does not belong to, and is not directly or indirectly connected with the service of the Cantonment Committee or of the Government. If any such declaration is found to be untrue, any contract based on the tender will be liable to rescission by the undersigned, and the contractor will have no claim to compensation in respect of such rescission.

10. All tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 12 noon on the 15th February 1893.

11. The authority to accept a tender rests in the Cantonment Magistrate, who will, at his discretion, accept the highest or lowest, or any other tender, or reject any, or all, tenders submitted.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee and Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.
Poona, January 1893.

GOOD MORNING!

Have you taken a Glass of
Dr. HIBBARD'S
WILD CHERRY-BITTERS
This Morning?

It is excellent for all Bowel Complaints, a most delightful Stimulant, a splendid Appetizer, and an excellent Tonic. Cures nervous Weakness, General Debility, Heart troubles, Kidney and Liver Complaints and Indigestion. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS:—Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co.,
Bombay.
HIBBARD MANUFACTURING CO.,
New York, America.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of Major A Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th January, 1893, at 3 p.m., in the Grand Arsenal Compound, Fort, a lot of tree lapping: also at 3-30 p.m., at the Military P. W. Storeyard, near the School of Art, consisting old Rafters, Scantling, &c.; also at 4-30 p.m., in the Marine Lines, a lot of tree cuttings.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay. January 9, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TWO VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS at Poona next to Council Hall will be SOLD by Public Auction, TO-DAY, on the Premises, at 4 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office. Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clydesdale Dye Mills, known as Sassoon Dye Mill, Dadur, the very valuable and handsome well-seasoned teakwood and blackwood French-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by John Roberts and others best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very handsome and rich large size Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, a handsome rosewood Cottage Piano, in very good order, very rich table ornaments, English-made Lady's side saddle, a child's pony, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of T. McC FRASER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, January 9, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

By order of the liquidators, Universal Tobacco Co., Ld.—

A quantity of country, Turkish, and American tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, bottles of snuff, &c.

On account of the concerned—

1 case J Mero and Boyvean and Piesse and Lubin's perfumery.

By order of Mr. Alexander Schneider, and on account and at the risk of Venial Motilal ex s.s D. Balduino—

A.S.—1994—1 case 100 reels of 50 yards each Russia braid.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built landau.
1 strong built phaeton.
1 round State carriage.
1 pair grey Australian horses with harness.
1 bay C B horse, 4 years old.
1 pair grey Kattywar mares.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PEARLS AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Sakulchund Lalbhoy, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Arab Fazul bin Abdoola—

1 bundle of inferior pearls.
6 „ of white siri pearls.
1 „ of pearl buttons.

By order of Mr. Sakulchund Lalbhoy, and on account and at the risk of *Hora Mahomedally Vullibhoy*—

Pearl ornaments, called raiful, bangles, nose rings, kalliganthi, damni, pohochia, berkha, dandin, pohochi, pagla, kuda kunthi, and kakni.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON DOORGA DEVI ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Sobha Veera and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Raja Messoor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of October, 1886, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 26th day of November, 1889 and 9th day of August, 1892, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, or dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, Doorga Devi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2979 and 3142, and new No. 9925 and new Survey No. 2-5601, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards, or thereabouts, and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Raja Messoor fronting Doorga Devi Road, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 7897 and Street No. 26-28, under the name of the said Raja Messoor, bounded on the east by the property of Raja Aja, on the west by the vacant ground of Raja Messoor; on the north by the Government Garden, and on the south by the Doorga Devi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, Chukla Street, near Crawford Market, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade of Khakibhai Lukhamsy, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of French-polished, black and teak wood household furniture, new iron bedstead, new perambulators, bentwood new chairs and sofas, wire mattresses, &c.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, January 9, 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and General Administration of the Cantonment.

He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.

Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as carriage allowance.

Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.

The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 39, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 634, dated 1st July, 1892.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.

The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 26th December, 1892.

WANTED

COLLECTING OFFICERS to work under SUB-MANAGERS on Salaries of Rs. 50 to 70 each, excluding travelling allowance, with prospects of increase in time. The applicants must have a thorough knowledge of Zemindari accounts, land surveying, and zeerat cultivation, and must be used to riding out on out-door work. English knowing men preferred. Apply with copies of credentials to HIS HIGHNESS The MAHARAJAH BAHADOOR of DURBHUNGA.

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OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
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NOTICES.

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LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of the Estate of DADABHOY BURJORJEE, a Bankrupt, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, who was adjudged a Bankrupt on the 25th November, 1848, under the Ordinance for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors No. 3, of 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of Creditors of the abovenamed Bankrupt will be held by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong on MONDAY, the Sixth Day of March, 1893, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers at the Supreme Court House for the purpose of declaring a FINAL DIVIDEND.

No further claims will be received after the Meeting, and in declaring the final dividend, regard will be had to those claims only which shall then have been proved.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1892.

BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Registrar.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 800 tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER for early delivery.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th January, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 7 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS of three patterns to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard samples with Templates or Gauges can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th January, 1893.

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Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..................£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at....................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, TRANSACTING ITS BUSINESS UNDER A
SPECIAL LICENSE
FROM THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,
begs to announce its ARRIVAL in INDIA, and solicits Applications for European and Native Assurance and Agencies.

The "SUN" began operations in 1871, and has always done a CAREFUL and yet PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS, having steadily increased in Income, Assets, and Life Assurance in force, until it stands among the Leading Financial Institutions of our Empire.

Correspondence invited. Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS, Inspector of Agencies, Bombay. } { C. MacDONALD & Co., General Agents, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

TOTAL FUNDS..................£8,149,829.

All PARTICIPATING POLICIES effected in 1892, at full Annual Premiums, will share in the Profits of their class for TWO FULL YEARS for the term ending 1893.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,050
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,080
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3?
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	2,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	210	4,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	235
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	445
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,330
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES,				Yearly.	Rs. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	006'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	855x i 205
Apollo	750	00ㄣ'Z	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	300 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,385
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...		130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x i 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	260
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 53	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x i
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	237½
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	960d

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	460
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,105
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Connaught Mills	600		500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	400
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,095
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x i
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	955
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,455
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,055
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,320
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	1,505
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-3	
China Leaf	"	25-14	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25·4	"
Do. do. new	"	25	"
Australia do.	"	25-14	
Bombay do.	"	25-12	
English Sovereigns	"	16-5	
Do. Drazons	"	16-3	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	"	280	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223-4	
Five-Francs	"	320	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Geyer and Company's meeting, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Public Farewell meeting to Mr. Henry Varley, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 8 p.m.
Miss Ackerman's Mission, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi ; and Chilka (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Rinown (s), from New York ; Etolia (s), Liverpool ; and Afghan (s), London, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 7th :—Sirdhana (s), for Rangoon ; Simla (s), Persian Gulf ; and Oriental (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi ; and Gisela (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The German man-of-war Schwalbe and the s.s. Godaveri left the dock, on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Schwalbe, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Monday, the 9th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 9th instant.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Keekabhoy Abdul, a shopkeeper in the native town, has made a report to the police that his shop was broken into, on Friday night, and property, valued at Rs. 161, stolen from a cupboard, which was also forced open.

A MISSING WIFE.—Raghunath Sucaram, residing at Funnaswadi, reported to the police that his wife Parbuttee, who is not in a sound state of mind, has been missing since the 4th inst. She had on her person gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 60.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Govind Dhurmajee, residing at Navroji Hill, has reported to the police that his nephew Rama Janoo, aged 8 years, left his house, on Friday afternoon, and has not since returned. At the time he left home he was wearing on his person silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 9.

INDIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The half-yearly general meeting of the members of the Ladies' Branch, Bombay, of the above Association will be held at Government House, Malabar Point, on Tuesday, the 10th January, 1893, at 4-30 p.m. Business.—I.—To read report for the year. To read work guild report. II.—To pass audited accounts. III.—To finally arrange for school visiting. To propose and arrange for hospital visiting. IV.—To arrange for a secretary to carry on the work during Mrs. Dimmock's absence for eight months.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture.....La Gazza Ladra.....Rossini.
Ballad.....Phillis is my only Joy.....Hobbs.
Song.....Parting.....Manuel Bilton.
Valse.....Avant Le Bal.....Coote.
Fantasia.....Songs and Dances of Northern Europe.....Kuhner.
Galop.....Champagne.....O. Schirbet.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club by the string band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day, at 8-30 p.m., at and after dinner :—

Quadrille.....The Royal Imperials.....E L Beeley.
Overture.....Silvana.....M C Von Weber.
Gavotte.....The Butterfly.....W W Bright.
March.....De Sacre from the Prophete.Meyerbeer.
Song.....Kathleen Mayourneen.....F Clouch.
Bolero.....Zaide (Melodie 27).....C G Briggs.
Selection.....On a Chevalier's Coster Songs.J Crook.
Valse.....La Canzonetta.....D'Arcy Jaxone.

EXTRA.

Polka.....Go Ahead.....E Nicholls.
Valse.....Toreador.....T P Royle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A TRIPLE CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, John Farias, a Goanese, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a silver watch and wearing apparel, valued at Rs.60, belonging to J. D. Hermeneyildo Nunis and two others, living at Soparibagh. The accused came to Bombay from Goa only a few days ago. On the 4th inst. he entered the first complainant's house and stole sundry articles of wearing apparel. Subsequently he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman whilst trying to dispose of the stolen property. On enquiry the police ascertained that the accused was wanted for two other thefts that he committed a few days ago. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE THEFT OF WIRE AT MAHALUXMI BATTERY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, the case in which Superintendent MacDermott charged Goolab, a Surti lad, with theft of copper wire from the Mahaluxmi Battery, was disposed of by Mr. Hamilton, on Friday last. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—The case against the Marwarees, who were charged with receiving stolen wire with a guilty knowledge, was also disposed of on Friday. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for one of the Marwarees, while the other Marwaree, Gayah, was defended by Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor. Mr. Payne contended that his client was not aware that the wire was stolen. If he had any guilty knowledge, he would not have purchased the wire. The Magistrate sentenced the Marwaree to pay a fine of Rs. 50. Gayah was discharged by his Worship.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Shaik Kamrudin Shaiksalik was charged before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a number of carpenter's tools, valued at Rs. 33, the property of Stevenson and Sons. The accused was employed in the coach factory of Stevenson and Sons for the last twenty years. During the last two months, several tools were found missing, but no clue was obtained to the offender. On the 5th instant, the accused stole a rivet, but as he was walking away with it, he was arrested by a servant employed in the same factory. A number of tools stolen on previous occasions were found with Ismailjee, a Bora, who had on one occasion sold three tools from the factory to the complainants. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

DEATH OF A PRISONER IN JAIL.—An inquest was held on Friday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at her Majesty's Common Jail, touching the death of Girdhar Kalian, who had been undergoing four months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 14th of November last. The deceased worked until, Thursday afternoon, when the work was knocked off. After taking his evening meal he suddenly became ill and was removed to the hospital attached to the jail, where he vomitted blood and expired, at 9 o'clock, on Friday morning. Dr. Waters, who made an autopsy of the body, said that the deceased was about 25 years of age. The body was well-nourished, and there were no external marks of violence. The cause of death was constriction of the bowels. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE RAJABAI TOWER MEMORIAL.—The *Indian Spectator* says,—No better answer was expected from the Secretary of State to the memorial in connection with the Rajabhai Tower Case than the one sent by Lord Kimberley. If the answer does not satisfy every level-headed on-looker, it ought at any rate to convince him of a desire on the part of the higher authorities to do justice. Are the police alone to blame for the alleged miscarriage of justice at an earlier stage ? We have ourselves no doubt that the police officers in charge of the inquiry might have acted more impartially. But it is too much to expect police officers to be statesmen and philanthropists. And when stung into taking sides, they are apt to assume quite a different character. Though writing without actual knowledge of what transpired at the initial stage of the inquiry, we think we can still venture upon the opinion that the managers of the case for the aggrieved spoilt it not a little by falling foul of everybody who happened to hold a contrary opinion.

THE EDITORSHIP OF THE "GUJARAT MITRA."—Mr. Muncharam Ghellabhoy, proprietor and editor of the *Gujarat Mitra*, has retired from the literary work in connection with the paper from the 1st inst. on account of old age and continued ill-health, assigning the editorship to Mr. Hormusji Furdoonjee Doctor, who has been editing, in a creditable manner, the English columns in that paper for the last two years and a-half. The paper was founded about thirty years ago by Mr. Dinsha Ardeshir Taleyarkhan, now Municipal Commissioner of Baroda, who edited it for seven years and sold it to Mr. Muncharam and others in 1870. Mr. Muncharam, as the editor, worked zealously to promote the cause of social reform amongst the Hindus in Gujarat, and they are indebted to him for his successful efforts for their enlightenment and for their general welfare. The choice of the new editor will be acceptable to the natives of Gujarat at large, and especially to the Parsees, for Mr. Hormusjee has at heart the advancement of his community, whose interests will be safeguarded by him. The Hindus will also be glad at his assuming the editorship of the *Gujarat Mitra*. Mr. Hormusjee has won the esteem of the Parsees by taking an active part in the creation of the "Parsee Mutual Death Benefit Fund." His knowledge of public questions will stand him in good stead in his new position.

THE HONOURS LIST.—The *Indian Spectator* says with one or two glaring omissions for our side, this year's Honours Lists is perhaps as satisfactory as might be expected. The chief omission we refer to is in the case of our worthy Senior Member of Council, and may furnish a nine days' wonder for the public, though the S. M. C. himself must be perfectly indifferent. One may trace a trifle too much of the happy-family arrangement in this distribution of official loaves and fishes. But there are a few excellent names in the list, such as Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, a hard earnest worker, whose work we have followed since the days of Lord Ripon. Like his distinguished predecessor, Sir A. Mackenzie, Mr. A. P. MacDonnell has fully earned the knighthood. The same we shall say of the Dewan of Mysore, a capable worker and true friend of progress. We hope Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer will not rest on his laurels here, as many another has done before him. For public workers such resting is rusting. Perhaps the best name amongst ruling Princes is that of his Highness the Dewan of Palanpur, a friend and ally to be always remembered by Government. Amongst others we may also select the name of Mr. Naoroji Maneckji Wadia, son of Bai Motlabai, who would herself reflect high credit on the Order of the Crown of India, and in whom her countrywomen recognise one of their best exemplars.

THE "SATYA MITRA."—There has been a change in the proprietorship of the weekly Guzerati newspaper, known as the "Satya Mitra," hitherto owned and edited by Mr. Mancherji Kavasjee Langrana. From the beginning of the present year, it has been purchased by Mr. Muncherjee Hoshungjee Jagosh, proprietor of the "Varatman Press," a well-known printer and publisher of Dhobi Talao. It is now printed in a superior style both as regards typography and outward appearance and editorial writing. In its issue of yesterday, it says that Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart., forwarded last week to Calcutta the sum of Rs. 25,000 to the Society there organized for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, which contribution the worthy Baronet had promised when he was staying in Calcutta as an Additional Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. The hospital will henceforth bear his name. In like manner he has paid Rs.5,000 for a similar institution to be established in Nasik, to be called after him. Thus Sir Dinshaw has firmly established his claim to a generous sympathy not only for human beings but also for dumb creatures. The "Satya Mitra" also notices a case of dacoity perpetrated last week on a party of Hindu goldsmiths, who were proceeding with their families to a village called Didori, where there were to be some feasts. On their way, about five miles from Nasik, they were overtaken by a gang of dacoits, who looted the whole party, carrying with them all they could find on their persons or in their possession. The party were severely injured, and were carried to the Nasik Civil Hospital, where they are being treated. Mr. Gibbs, the Superintendent of Police, is in pursuit of the offenders.

THE ALLEGED SALE OF SPURIOUS PORT WINE.

At the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the charge against Pestonjee Manockjee, a wine merchant, for contravening the provisions of Section 487 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 6 of the Merchandise Marks Act again came up for hearing. Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Anderson conducted the defence.

Mr. Almon, the Assistant Collector, Abkari Department, cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, said Mr. Dhunjibhoy Oomrigar was doing a larger business than the accused, and there were several other merchants who were doing similar business. The labels used by the accused were made in Paris. Witness tasted the port-wine complained of in the present case, and it had a sweet port-like flavour. Though he had not taken much of it, it gave him the heart-burn.

Mr. Alfred Walker, Gauger, Prince's Dock, said he gauged the eight casks of sherry and port on the 12th of September. The casks did not bear the name of the country they came from, which fact he reported. Subsequently the importer's Hindoo clerk marked them all in ink as "made in Germany."

The cross-examination of this witness was continuing when the Court adjourned the case till the 16th instant.

BOMBAY RACES, 1893.

Second Entries, 1st January, 1893.

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES.

Mr Kirk's ch a p Mango, late Cock Robin.
Captain LeGallais' b e m Rozel, late Gazelle.
Capt C F Chapman's bn a Gal Tip Top, 5 years.

THE GAYE CUP.

Mr H E A W's ch a h Alert.

H H AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Mr Esau bin Khaliffa's g a h Silverking.

THE MELTON STAKES.

Mr H E A W's g a p Penang.
Mr A M Bushairi's g a p Nianza.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

Mr Ali Nofil's Flea, g a h Naffil.

THE INNOVATION STAKES.

H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck.
Mr Esau bin Khaliffa's g a p Sir Frank.
Capt C F Chapman's bn a gal Tip Top, 5 years.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.

Mr Kirk's ch a p Mango, late Cock Robin.

THE MAHOMEDAN CUP.

Mr B J Petre's b a gal Redeemer.

THE GALLOWAY SELLING RACE.

Lieut W Warner's bn c b geld Black Brunswicker, Rs. 750.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

Mr B J Petre's b a gal Redeemer.
Captain LeGallais' b e m Rozel, late Gazelle
Capt C F Chapman's bn a gal Tip Top, 5 years.

CORRECTIONS IN FIRST ENTRIES.

1. The name of Mr H E A W's g a gal entered for the "Second Dealers' Plate" and "Arab Selling Race" is "Star" and not "Eviel."

2. The name of Mr S A W's b a gal entered for the "Second Dealers" Plate is "Tabreeze" and not "Zavery."

3. B cb h "Faugh a Ballagh" entered for the "Mahomedan Cup" in Mr John Wheal's name is now the property of Aga Z Shah.

4. Bk a p "Furhan" entered for the Melton Stakes in Mr Jassim Bin Dhakeel's name is now the property of Mr Robert.

5. The two horses "Alert" and "Dameron" entered in the names of Messrs. H E A W and Bomanjee Edduljee are now the sole property of Mr H E A W.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Hony. Secy., W. I. T. C.

6th January, 1893.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1893.

Mon. 9.—Geyer & Co's Meeting.
Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Meeting of the University Senate.
Municipal Corporation.
Tues. 10.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Wed. 11.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Thurs. 12.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 13.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sat. 14.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Seaforde Land Improvement Company's meeting.
Mon. 16.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Meeting of the University Senate.
Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 19.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 21.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 23.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Tues. 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Thurs. 26.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 3.—"Caledonia" Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Sat. 4.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
Cyclist Club Races.
Vol. Art. Camp opens, Mahaluxmee.
Sun. 5—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Tues. 7.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens.
Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 9.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Byculla Club Ball.
Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Sat. 11.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, half-yearly meeting.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, half-yearly meeting.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay,

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE result of the examination was declared on Saturday. Out of 1,510 candidates, the following 400 were declared to have passed :—

Acharya, Shrinivas Vasudev ; Adatia, Himatram Vijayshankar ; Adavlikar, Anant Lakshman ; Adhi, Purshottam Krishna ; Agarkar, Dinkar Vaman ; Agri, Lakshman Ganpat ; Ahetti, Chitambar Hanmant ; Ajgaonkar, Dattatray Vasudev ; Akruvala, Nanchand Vallabdas ; Alate, Abaji Balkrishna ; Alur, Subbaji Gururao ; Amin, Ambalal Naranbhai ; Anhilpuri, Rangray Vrijray ; Anhilpuri, Venkatrai Balvantray ; Antia, Jamshedji Manekji ; Anturkar, Dattatray Vithal ; Apte, Dinkar Krishna ; Apte, Hari Ramchandra ; Apte, Ramchandra Moreshvar ; Apte, Ramchandra Nagnath ; Aradhya, Pandurang Martand ; Aranvdekar, Ramkrishna Vithal ; Ashtapatri, Krishnaji Narsinh ; Athavale, Dattatry Gopal ; Athavale, Raghunath Govind ; Atve, Narayan Keshav ; Aurangabadkar, Dattatraya Baburao ; Badgandi, Narayan Venkatesh ; Badve, Kondo Nanaji ; Bakhda, Devji Ramji ; Balikondri, Gurusidha Chanbasapa ; Balse, Ramkrishna Chidanand ; Banni, Hanmant Raghavendra ; Banni, Sharanappa Holiappa ; Baushendre, Bhaskar Dhondev ; Bapat, Mahadev Ramchandra ; Bapat, Vishnu Ganesh ; Barhanpurkar, Tryambak Lakshman ; Barjibhe, Visvanath Ganashyam ; Barve, Balkrishna Narayan ; Barve, Govind Lakshman ; Barve, Vithal Ramchandra ; Begaumkar, Anant Gururao ; Belgaumkar, Venkatesh Kristrao ; Belgeri, Lakshman Damodar ; Belvaniki, Khando Mahadevrao ; Bendre, Purshottam Ganesh ; Bhagvat, Ramchandra Moreshvar ; Bhat, Bhaishankar Jagjivan ; Bhat, Chhaganlal Morarji ; Bhat, Gaurishankar Tulsi ; Bhat, Hiralal Bulakhiram ; Bhat, Manishankar Gaurishankar ; Bhat, Vishnu Narayan : Bidde, Dattatray Ganesh ; Bhide, Hari Sitaram ; Bhide, Narhar Vinayak ; Bhilavdikar, Vinayak Dattatray ; Bhinge, Parsharam Sakharam ; Bhut, Bhagvanji Devji ; Bidikar, Bhimaji Narayen ; Bijur, Ganpat Mahalingaya ; Bivalkar, Govind Vasudev ; Bivalkar, Shankar Krishna ; Barvankar, Govind Hanmant ; Chandorkar, Ganesh Damodar ; Charadva, Tribhovan Ramji ; Chohaya, Harakhlal Karunashankar ; Chebhi, Govind Annaji ; Chemburkar, Narayan Janardan ; Chimalgi, Krishnaji Narsinh ; Chincholkar, Joseph Samuel ; Chitale, Pandurang Vishnu ; Chitnis, Trimbak Lakshman ; Chokshi, Bhogilal Tribhovandas ; Chokshi, Purshottam Sankalchand ; Cholia, Dabyabhai Gokaldas ; Cholkar, Vaman Krishna ; Chudgar, Jamnadas Mohanlal ; Daftari, Pranjivandas Kasidas ; Dandekar, Ganesh Balkrishna ; Dange, Sitaram Balvant ; Dani, Damodar Ganesh ; Daroga, Acharatlal Rajabbai ; Dave, Krishnaram Jaykrishna ; Dave, Maganlal Devshankar ; Dave, Pashupatishankar Bhanushankar ; Dehlvi, Dayabhai Ranchhodas ; Desai, Balvantrai Prataprai ; Desai, Dabyabhai Vasanji ; Desai, Dhirajlal Chimanlal ; Desai, Dolatrao Ratanji ; Desai, Girdharlal Harinath ; Desai, Gulabbai Gopalji ; Desai, Hariprasad Bhavanibhai ; Desai, Kasanji Bhikabhai ; Desai, Manilal Chhotalal ; Desai, Mukundray Atmaram ; Desai, Paragji Khandubai ; Deshmukh, Dinkar Trimbak ; Deshpande, Appaji Rudro ; Deshpande, Hanmant Bhagvant ; Deshpande, Ramchandra Mahadev ; Dev, Dado Krishna ; Dev, Trimbak Narayen ; Dev, Vinayak, Ganesh ; Devdhar, Gajanan Shridar ; Devdhar, Vaman Parshuram ; Dapre Narayen Gopal ; Dharmadhikari, Vishnu Bapu ; Dhongde, Purshottam Damodar ; Dhongde, Ramchandra Damodar ; Dhongde, Ramkrishna Ganesh ; Dikshit, Balkrishna Sadashiv ; Donvad, Ramchandra Venkatesh ; Durve, Purshottam Yashavant ; Dymond, Wilfred Percy ; Edgaonkar, Govind Narayan ; Ekbote, Eknath Govind ; Gadgil, Sadashiv Keshav ; Gajeria, Damodar Pranjivandas ; Gajsingani, Basumal Mevaram ; Gaonkar, Ram Dodtamma Naik ; Garseppa, Mangeshrao Subrao ; Gates, Robert Anand ; Gharpure, Sadashiv Ganesh ; Ginde, Hari Vithal ; Godbole, Anant Krishna ; Godbole, Narayan Vithal ; Gogte, Bhaskar Janardhan ; Gokarn, Vishveshvar Subrav ; Gokhle, Mahadev Gopal ; Gokhle, Narhar Vishnu ; Gupte, Ramchandra Govind ; Haldankar Vishnu Ramchandra ; Hathi, Prabhashankar Pranshankar ; Havnur, Gurunath Shivbhat ; Hegde, Ganpat Shivram ; Hiremath, Chanvirayya Gurubasayya ; Hosur, Venkappa Sheshappa ; Huilgol, Gangadhar Gopal ; Ianapur, Badarayan Venkatesh ; Inamdar, Yamaji Nilkanth ; Israni, Gangaram Phulmal ; Jagtiani, Hirdaram Mevaram ; Jambusaria, Hiralal Amritlal ; Jambusaria, Nanabhai Govindlal ; Jani, Khanderao Girjashankar ; Javeri, Narottamdas Kasandas ; Joglekar, Damodar Bapu ; Joglekar, Mukund Govind ; Joshi, Ashvath Ramchandra ; Joshi, Balkrishna Janardan ; Joshi, Chintaman Kashinath ; Joshi, Dhirajram Karunashankar ; Joshi, Ganesh Balvant ; Joshi, Ganesh Lakshman ; Joshi, Ganesh Mahadev ; Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh ; Joshi Gopal Damodar ; Joshi, Keshav Lakshman ; Joshi, Krishnaji Lakshman ; Joshi, Krishnaji Raghunath ; Joshi, Krishnaji Vinayak ; Joshi, Narayan Janardan ; Joshi, Nathji Someshvar ; Joshi, Sadashiv Udhav ; Joshi, Sitaram Racji ; Joshi, Utdhav Krishna ; Joshi, Vasudev Krishna ; Kadvekar, Sakharam Annaji ; Kaladagi, Budhan Appabhai ; Kale, Dnyaneshvar Narayen ; Kale, Vasudev Balkrishna ; Kalkoti, Timmaji Ramchandra ; Kamat, Bando Atmaram ; Kanade, Timmaji Narayan ; Kanahalkar, Venkatesh Gundo ; Kapadia, Jamnadas Jekisandas ; Kapadia, Naginlal Narottamdas ; Kapadia, Trikamlal Chhaganlal ; Karambelkar, Ramchandra Hari ; Karandikar, Datto Mahadev ; Karandikar, Keshav Ramkrishna ; Karandikar, Krishnanath Vishnu ; Karlekar, Mahadev Bhikaji Karmarkar, Chintaman Ganesh ; Karmarkar, Ganesh Krishna ; Karmarkar, Krishnaji Lakshman ; Karve, Parshuram Mahadev ; Kasbekar Lakshman Yashavant ; Katti, Ramchandra Krishna ; Katti, Rango Mahadev ; Kelkar, Keshav Bhikaji ; Ketkar, Lakshman Hari ; Khandekar, Damodar Govind ; Khandekar, Vishvanath Narayan ; Khasnis, Pandurang Kashinath ; Khisti, Janardhan Ramchandra; Khole, Balkrishna Ramchandra ; Khotlekar, Lakshuman Anant ; Killavala, Chhaganlal Parmanandas ; Kirpalani, Khotumal Jhangimal ; Koranne, Shrikrishna Janardan ; Kotbagi, Raghavendra Balvantrao ; Kotecha, Harakhchand Kanji ; Kothari, Lakshmichand Chelji ; Kothari, Manilal Govindlal ; Kothavle, Shridhar Krishna ; Koujalgi, Madhav Udpirao ; Koujalji, Shrinivas Vankatrao ; Kuber, Anant Mahadev ; Kulkarni, Balkrishna Ramchandra ; Kulkarni, Bhimaji Venkatesh ; Kulkarni, Damodar Balbhim ; Kulkarni, Harihar Shivram ; Kulkarni, Tammaji Shrinivas ; Kunte, Chintaman Narayan ; Lele, Dinkar Trimbak ; Limaye, Govind Balkrishna ; Limaye, Sitaram Ganesh ; Mahadthulkar, Janardan Ramkrishna ; Majmudar, Jaymukhlal Ratanlal ; Mangharamani, Kishanchand Hukumatrai ; Maniar, Mulji Gokal ; Marathe, Dattatray Janardhan ; Marathe, Gopal Giridhar ; Marathe, Hari Ramkrishna ; Marathe, Krishnaji Mahadev ; Master, Dolatrai Jumukhram ; Masur, Gopal Venkatrao ; Mehta, Dabyabhai Motilal ; Mehta, Dinanath Mohanlal ; Mehta, Kalidas Motibhai ; Mehta, Kapilram Jivanram ; Mehta, Mangaldas Harkisandas ; Mehta, Manhar Hariharram ; Mehta, Manilal Pitambardas ; Mehta, Mohanlal Padamshi ; Mehta, Vasudev Gunvantrai ; Mehtaji, Chunilal Uttamram ; Modak, Mahadev Vishnu ; Mohe, Narayan Vishnu ; Mone, Khando Lakshman ; Motade, Shankar Amrit ; Mudgalkar, Vithal Krishna ; Mule, Bhargav Bhikaji ; Mulgund, Bhimaji Udapirao ; Mulgund, Narayan Gopal ; Mulgund, Narayan Ramchandra : Muljiani, Rahim Hassan ; Mungi, Vinayak Vaman ; Munim, Popatlal Vadilal ; Munsiff, Kavasji Dhanjishah ; Murdeshvar, Dattatraya Venkatesh ; Mardeshvar, Shivrav Ramraj ; Musa, Nurmahomed Vajirbhai ; Muttalgeri, Annaji Jivaji ; Nadgir, Bhaskar Shankar ; Nadharni, Vishnu Pandurang ; Nagausurkar, Anant Tamnaji ; Nagarkar, Keshav Daji ; Nagarkar, Keshav Gopal ; Nazarsulkar, Babaji Narayan ; Naik, Shridhar Atmaram ; Natekar, Kashinath Vinayak ; Nene, Anant Keshav ; Nene, Vithal Krishna ; Neurgaonkar, Shankar Narayan ; Nevare, Hari Krishna ; Nimkar, Ganesh Narayan ; Oka, Dvarkanth Ganesh ; Oka, Hari Vishnu ; Padaki, Bindo Martand ; Padaki, Shrinivas Annarao ; Padvekar, Anant Yashavant ; Palnitkar, Damodar Kashinath ; Palsikar, Hanmant Madhav ; Pandia, Maganlal Hargovan ; Panjvani, Janimal Daryadinomal ; Paranjpe, Bhaskar Hari ; Paranjpe, Narayan Dhondo ; Parchure, Trimbak Narayan ; Parekh, Chhaganlal Damodardas ; Parekh, Rugnath Prabhudas ; Parikh, Ambalal Maganlal ; Parikh, Girdharlal Dosabhai ; Parikh, Harilal Chhaganlal ; Parikh, Muljibhai Chhaganlal ; Parvati, Narso Krishnarao ; Patadkal, Hajarat Mohadin ; Patankar, Raghunath Divakar ; Patankar, Vasudev Nilkanth ; Patel, Hiralal Atmaram ; Patel, Javerbhai Bapuji ; Patel, Ranchhod Samaldas ; Pathare, Hariram Pandurang ; Patil, Anant Gururao ; Patil, Keshav Vithal ; Pendse, Balkrishna Damodar ; Pendse, Damodar Krishna ; Pendse, Ramchandra Jagannath ; Pereira, Daniel Philip ; Pethe, Vishnu Ganesh ; Phadke, Dattatray Bachaji ; Phadke, Krishnaji Kashinath ; Phadke, Shripad Keshav ; Phanse, Balkrishna [illegible]burao ; Phanshikar, Narhar Ganesh ; Phatak, Anant Vithal ; Pickard, Edward Christian ; Pirzade, Abdulalli Bandeali ; Plunkett, Percy Edward ; Ponkshe, Datto Narayan ; Ponkshe, Shriram Kashinath ; Potnis, Bhikaji Sakharam ; Pradhan, Anant Ramchandra ; Pradhan, Keshav Shivram ; Pradhan, Khanderao Kashinath ; Purandare, Govind Raghunath ; Purohit Balkrishna Mahadev ; Raichur, Bhimaji Venkatesh ; Rajadhyaksha, Krishnaji Sitaram ; Rajopadhye, Shankar Raghunath ; Rajvadkar, Dattatraya Abaji ; Ranade, Ganesh Govind ; Ranade, Narayan Ganesh ; Ranade, Vishnu Vinayak ; Raut, Shamrao Janardan ; Redkar, Shripad Atmaram ; Sahasrabudhe, Keshav Ballal ; Sakri, Krishnacharya Vasacharya ; Salgaonkar, Vasudev Mangesh : Salve, Jacob Chandrabhan ; Sapre, Vinayak Hari ; Saraf, Vithal Vaman ; Sathaye, Dinkar Ganesh ; Sathe, Govind Ramchandra ; Sathe, Ramchandra Dhonddev ; Sathe, Shridhar Ganesh ; Sathe Vinayak Vishnu ; Shah, Bhogilal Chunilal ; Shah, Chhotalal Gagalbhai ; Shah, Davidas Mohanji ; Shah, Keshavlal Dvarkadas ; Shah, Mohanlal Govardhandas ; Shah, Mulji Hargovandas ; Shaikh, Ibrahim Bulakhibhai ; Shaligram, Malhar Vithal ; Shegunshi, Vishnu Krishna ; Sheth, Abhechand Hemchand ; Sheth, Thakordas Premanand ; Sheth, Tribhovan Jamnadas ; Shirali, Dattatray Shivram ; Shirali, Padmanabh Sobrao ; Shirekar, Narayan Shrinivas Shivdekar, Martand Narayan ; Shrotri, Balkrishna Vinayak ; Shukla, Suryaram Bhaishankar ; Sidhaye, Jagannath Lakshman ; Sohoni, Vinayak Mahadev ; Soman, Ramchandra Ganesh ; Sonar, Sitaram Shivram ; Soni, Sitaram Govind ; Sujansingani, Shamdas D ; Sunavala, Kavasshah Khurshedji ; Sunkad, Lakshman Shivrao ; Talasikar, Ramchandra Vithal ; Tarkunde, Mahadev Rajaram ; Telang, Ramchandra Krishnarao ; Thakore, Girdharlal Keshavlal ; Thite, Narayan Ganesh; Tikotkar, Venkatesh Balaji ; Tinna, Pahlajrai Vasumal; Tripathi, Karunashankar Pranshankar ; Trivedi, Jamiatram Narbheram ; Udas, Vishnu Sakharam ; Upadhaya, Narharram Kirparam ; Vagh, Yashavant Govind ; Vaidya, Ganesh Dinkar ; Vaidya, Janardan Moreshvar ; Vaidya, Narayan Keshav ; Vaidya, Shridhar Narayan ; Vaidya, Trimbak Chintaman ; Vakil, Darashah Navroji; Valavalkar, Hari Kanoba ; Vartak, Gajanan Damodar ; Vasvani, Hakumatrai Jeramdas ; Vatve, Janardan Pandurang ; Velangi, Pandurang Gopal ; Velankar, Bhaskar Keshav ; Vora, Kallianji Hirachand ; Vyas, Ichhashankar Shankarji ; Vyas, Madhavji Karsanji ; Vyas, Tarashankar Bhaishankar ; Yadkikar, Govind Shrinivas ; Yavgal, Kallo Davaji ; Abdul Rashid Khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE annual gun target practice of No. 2 Company commenced on Saturday evening. A gun detachment under Sergeant Pinder of those who paraded at 3-15 p.m. at the Municipal Offices proceeded to Pilot Bunder by gharry, the practice being opened on the Howitzer about 4 o'clock. The targets were anchored at a distance of between 1,800 and 2,000 yards off. Two detachments of those who paraded at 4-15 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder and who were conveyed by Launch to the practice took post on the 40-pounders under Sergeants Marsland and Hyde.

The shooting from all three guns was very good, especially that of the Howitzer. Brigadier-General Budgen was present at the practice.

Major Roughton, Surgeon Crimmin, V. C., and Lieutenants Sanders Slater, Barrow, and Robertson were the officers on parade.

THE following is the result of the eighth spoon competition :—

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt Pinder	27	25	52*
Sergt Instr. Owens	18	24	42
Sergt-Major Becherleg	19	20	39
Gunner Band	22	9	31
Gunner Ross	12	17	29
Gunner Martin	21	8	29
Gunner Phelan	15	12	27
Gunner Traylen	7	15	22
Gunner Heskith	16	4	20
Sergt Hyde	7	2	9
Gunner Brown	7	0	7
Gunner Claridge	2	2	4

*Handicapped 4 points, winner of spoon.

This week's competition will be at 200, 300, and 500 yards, scores counting for the class-firing.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

ON Friday morning 6th, and Saturday afternoon 7th instant, spoon competitions were held at Coorla with the following results :—

Friday, 6th instant.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	26	32	58 *
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	27	31	58
Cr Sergt F H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21	30	51
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	28	26	54
Mr T L Roberts, Bo Rifle Club	22	21	43
Cr Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	24	19	43
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	20	21	41
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24	14	38
Ar Sergt W Boylett, Bo Vol Rifles	22	13	35
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	11	16	27

* Handicapped 8 Points, winner of spoon.

Saturday, 7th instant.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	30	26	56*
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29	26	55
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	27	27	54
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	22	28	50
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	22	25	47
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	18	20	38
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	19	18	37
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	18	16	34
Able Seaman H Griffiths, Royal Navy	17	13	30
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	12	9	21
Corpl G Elliott, R M L Infantry	15	0	15

*Handicapped 8 points, winner of spoon.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB OIL-SEEDS CROP.

(ONLY 20 out of 31 districts are dealt with in the first report on the above crops, which has just been issued) :—Districts beyond the Jhelum River estimate in regard to the oil seeds crop (as they also do in the case of wheat) that the area sown is even less than last year, the reason being that there was not sufficient rain at the end of the monsoon season when rape is sown. The estimated area for the Province is 3 per cent. below the area of last year's crops, and amounts to 576,200 acres. The success of this crop depends much on the absence of plant-lice and of unfavourable winds at a later period, and at present little can be said. Rain is wanted.

PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

The first report is as follows :—The area sown with wheat is estimated to be only 5 per cent. above the area of the crop harvested last year, which was a particularly bad one. Unless the district estimates are unnecessarily cautious, the area of the present crop is only about 6,512,700 acres, which is hardly up to the normal area. The average of the last five years harvested areas is 6,523,800 acres, The frontier districts and Rawalpindi indeed all estimate an even smaller area than last year's. Hissar, Rohtak, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Gurdaspur and Shahpur are the only districts which venture to estimate an increase of so much as 10 per cent. above last year's figures. On unirrigated lands an increase of only 4 per cent. is expected.

In some districts owing to the heavy rains of last August an unusually large area was put under autumn crops, thus reducing the area reserved for wheat. On irrigated lands, however, sowings were still going on when the reports were despatched, and the second forecast may be a more favourable one than the present. In some places the very high prevailing price of seed is said to have hampered the cultivator's operations. The low estimates sent from the frontier districts are not explained by Deputy Commissioners, but are probably due to want of rain in the autumn. The success of the crop now depends mainly upon the winter rains, which are anxiously expected.

PUNJAB COTTON CROP (FINAL).

1. It was observed in the Report on the Cotton Crop of 1891 that the crop of that year was the smallest which had been known in the Punjab for several years, the failure being due to the long deferment of the rainy season of 1891 and to the ravages of locusts in most districts west of the Chenab.

In the present year the rains again began late, which is particularly disadvantageous to the cotton crop. Those districts, mainly in the east and northeast of the Province, which grow cotton on unirrigated lands, reported unusually restricted sowings, and even in the west, where cotton is seldom sown except on irrigated land, the low state of the rivers and inundation canals in the spring season had a similar effect.

The forecast made in July last was to the effect that the area for this year would be 25 per cent. below even last year's figures. In the end of July, however, the monsoon burst with great vehemence. The rain was excessive and produced floods in many parts of the Province. Some late cotton was sown, and the prospects were greatly improved, though some of the first sown cotton was injured by flooding.

2. The results of the harvest inspection made in October show an area of 539,900 acres of successful crop as against 497,900 acres last year. This is about 18 per cent. above the area anticipated in the September forecast. This is still, however, the lowest area, 1891 only excepted, which has been returned in the last five years. The average for that period is 740,500 acres : so that the present crop is 27 per cent. below normal, though the "normal" standared is itself much reduced by the effect of the figures of 1891. Only half-a-dozen districts in the central part of the Province show results over average ; eastern and western districts are little, if any, better than last year ; Mooltan, which escaped calamity last year, has on this occasion, owing to want of canal water, only half a crop.

3. The total yield for the Province is estimated at 1,18,195 bales of cleaned cotton, that is to say, about 6,000 bales more than last year, but 20 per cent. below the "normal" yield of of 148,391 bales.

The effect of the heavy rains of July and August was to excite the growth of wood and leaf at the expense of flower and pod. The average yield this year in irrigated lands is estimated to be only 98 lbs. per acre of matured crop as against 107 lbs. last year, and in unirrigated lands 54 lbs. as against 59 lbs, The Settlement Officer of Lahore reports that the rates of yield hitherto assumed for that district have been too high, and it is possible that they may require revision in some other districts. The estimate for Delhi is unaccountably low.

What the present year gains in the comparison proceeds entirely from irrigated lands, the unirrigated crop being one-third below that of 1891.

5. On the whole, the cotton crop of 1892 can barely be considered a 14 anna crop. Only two districts, Montgomery and Gujranwala, report a crop over 16 annas, while nine districts report a crop of 12 annas or less.

6. The price of cotton has been steady throughout the year at Delhi, but at Amritsar cotton has been throughout the year decidedly dearer than last year.

THE DRAINAGE OF COLABA.

THE following memorial has been addressed to the Municipal Corporation on the serious nuisance arising from want of drainage in Colaba :—

We, the undersigned Committee appointed by the inhabitants of the residences built on the Apollo Reclamation Ground, beg that you will lay before the Corporation the grievous nuisance which we suffer, and have long been suffering from, owing to the want of proper and adequate provision for carrying off the sullage water from the cesspools which were constructed for its reception outside the houses, but which, we may mention, are not water-tight. The houses in this district being fully inhabited, a large quantity of sullage water is daily discharged into these cesspools. For the purpose of clearing these cesspools the Health Department supply but nine carts daily—a number lamentably inadequate for the purpose. The sullage waters in consequence soak into and contaminate the ground surrounding the houses, and most unwholesome and dangerous smells are emitted. The process of filling the few carts that are available daily with this sullage water is an additional nuisance, as, the cesspools being never properly emptied, the disturbance of the sullage water in the process of the removal causes greater smells, and the object of removers, by the careless way in which the carts are filled, seems to be to dispose of as much of the sullage water as possible on the surrounding land. We are, therefore, compelled to live in a fearfully unwholesome atmosphere and in constant dread of the outbreak of fatal diseases.

"We would suggest that, as a temporary measure, a large iron tank capable of containing all the sullage discharge should be erected on some convenient spot on the edge of the adjoining land near the harbour foreshore ; that a large pipe or pipes should be laid to this tank ; and that the owners of the house property served should be compelled to connect the houses with this pipe or pipes, by means of subsidiary pipes ; the sullage could be pumped out of the large receiving tank daily into carts provided for the purpose and thus removed. We believe that some such scheme as this could be carried out at no great cost."

But, while urging it as a temporary alleviation of a distressing evil, we would earnestly urge on the the Corporation the necessity of an early settlement of the whole question of the drainage of Colaba. We believe that the majority of the Corporation have been desirous of having the drainage outfall at the extremity of Colaba, and we are also aware that there appears to be no chance of Government and the Military authorities ever consenting to this. We would, therefore, beg the Corporation, without delay, to consider the adoption of the alternative scheme of constructing the drainage of Colaba to connect with the existing drainage system of the Fort. By further delay it appears to us that no advantage can be gained, and, if not soon taken in hand, there can be little doubt that what ought to be the healthiest part of Bombay will degenerate into the unhealthiest. It is not for enterprising and intelligent citizens, such as compose the Corporation of Bombay, to procrastinate in a matter so vital to the health of an important section of Bombay until outbreaks of cholera, small-pox, fever, or other disastrous disrerses ensue, carrying off, as they inevitably will, many valuable lives.—Signed—Mathuradass Goculdass Madhavjee (chairman), Rev. H. Mortimer, H. Gillet, H. Ballantine, R. N. S. Isaac, Byramjee Dadabhoy Banajee, T. Thorburn, H. Tice H. A. Geyer, F. Arthur Foy, Cassumbhoy Moosa, Manager, H. H. Agakhan's Estate, Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistri, Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY, 7.

Turner, Captain, Bengal, RA, on duty, from Quetta.
Smith, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Rl Dubn Fusirs, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY, 3.

Mein, Major, Bo, Marine Battn, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 4.

Beal, Lieut, 22nd Bo Infy, to Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 7.

Worlledge, Capt, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Brownlow, Capt, Bengal, RA, on leave, to England.
Leveson-Gower, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Cavly, on leave, to Poona.
Turner, Capt, Bengal, RA, on duty, to Madras.
Smith, Lt, Bo, 2nd Rl Dubn Fusirs, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th January.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—
At the Oval—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.
Cathedral High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be company drill for A Company on every Monday and Wednesday evening until further orders in the compound of St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, at 5 p.m.

3. There will be company drill for B Company every Wednesday evening until further orders at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be company drill for E Company every evening (except Saturdays) until further orders at the Byculla Schools, at 5-30 p.m.

5. No. 2767, Vol. D. Hughes having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be sword drill for all members at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th instant, from 6 p.m. Plain clothes.

2. The Squadron will parade at the Oval on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th January.

1. The following drills will take place next week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, at 7 a.m.— }
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.— } 25-pounder R. M. L. Gun drill.
Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Monday, at 8-30 p.m.— }
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.— } 25-pounder R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. There will be a Regimental Committee meeting at the Fort Head-quarters, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.

The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps from the 7th instant :—Gr. H. W. Williams.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

The following Regimental Order, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed as a temporary measure :—

Dated Camp Beder, 28th November, 1892.—Making the following appointments from the 27th November, 1892, consequent on the appointment of Capt A. Adye to be Offg Comdt of the 3rd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent :—Capt D W Purdon, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lieut G. S. Frazer, Adj, to officiate as Wing Comr ; Lieut E J M Wood, Qr Mr to officiate as Adjutant ; Lieut D. R. Aide, Wing Offr to officiate as Qr Mr.

Lieut C C Renton, Wing Officer, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, rejoined the corps on the 14th Dec. 1892, from leave, on medical certificate.

The following Regimental Order, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed as a temporary measure :—Making the following temporary appointments :—Lieut A K Armstrong, Sqd Officer and Adjut, to be Offig 2nd Sqdn Comr vice Lieut F W C Turner, Sqd Officer, relieved.

Lieut F. W C Turner, Sqd Officer, to be Offg Adjt, vice Lieut A K Armstrong, appointed Offig Second Sqd Comdr.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr B G Gedit, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Rangpur, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Bankura, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Brojendro Coomar Seal, or until further orders.

Mr C A Samuells, Magte and Collr, Malda, is allowed furlough for 20 months. Civil Service Regulations, 1893.

Second-Lieut W A Eaton, East Kent Regt, is appointed to be an Extra Aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal.

The Rev R S Wood is appointed to be Chaplain of Dum Dum from the date of his joining that appointment.

The Rev J M Macdonald, Chaplain of Howrah, on leave, is appointed to be Chaplain of Cuttack.

Surg-Capt G Jameson has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 6 months, on medical certificate.

The services of Mr W H Nightingale, Supdtg Engr, Northern Circle, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr W B Christie, Ex Engr, is appointed to officiate as Supdtg Engr, of the Northern Circle, vice Mr Nightingale, on deputation, or until further orders.

Mr C P Warde is appointed to hold temporary charge of the 1st Calcutta Division in addition to his present duties, vice Mr W B Christie, on deputation, or until further orders.

Mr J H Toogood, Ex Engr, is, on return from special duty, appointed to hold charge of the 1st Calcutta Division.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer Establishment, from the dates specified :—Mr L R Fraser, to be Ex Engr, III permanent ; Mr J S L Long, to be Ex Engr, IV ; Mr C P Warde, to be Ex Engr, IV temporary ; and Mr O S Smith, to be Asst Engr, I permanent.

Mr J P Cleghorn, Ex Engr, Chota Nagpur Division, is transferred to the 1st Calcutta Division.

Mr G L Searight, Asst Engr, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Sone Circle.

Mr T H Clowes, Ex Engr, Balasore Division, is granted furlough for 9 months.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A BARGAIN.—A GRAND PIANOFORTE, by Bluthner, of Leipzig, in Ebonized Case, 7¼ Octave, A to C., only one year used, equal to new. A Magnificent Instrument Rs. 1,800, on view, at MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly ESTABLISHED in CHURCH GATE STREET a comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, nice, airy rooms, first class furnished good table at moderate rates. Apply to the "VIENNA."

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder. Bombay.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.—On Friday Afternoon, in or near the Fort, a small Russia Leather HAND-BAG, containing 10 Rupee Currency Note; old purse with some loose silver in it; various letters of no use to any one but owner. Whoever brings the bag, &c., to "Bombay Gazette" Office will be rewarded.

WANTED, a HINDU TEACHER, MATRICULATE. Efficient in ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS. Apply "D. S. P." care of this Paper.

GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (I. F. N. S. and I. Society) will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—An ENGLISH BULL-DOG, young and tamed.—Apply to CAPTAIN on board the s.s. "Sheik" in stream.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Gymkhana and not close to NATIVE HOTEL and BAZAARS. Further improved and enlarged by building a fine Drawing Room and 2 new Bungalows.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES, and other Goods can be EXCHANGED within one month if not approved. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

BAR Silver in London further advanced 1-16d. yesterday, say to 38½d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. higher, at £63½; and, in New York, the metal was ¾ cents dearer, at 83½ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent. higher, at 4·87⅞ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 250,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·48 cents per oz. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98; and Indian Sterling Loan declined ½ per cent. to 108. About £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The Bank rate was still 3 per cent.; and the market rates of discount remained at Thursday's reduced quotations. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India was unchanged, at 1s. 2½d., at 30 days' sight. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £190,000 in Silver, and £70,000 in Gold to this port, and £70,000 of the former metal to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris recovered ½ per cent., to 94½; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·12.

To-day's telegrams, through Reuter, report no further change in London financial quotations; but from New York, the price of Silver comes half-a-cent. lower, at 83 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,230 quarters, or 80,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 5⅝d. per lb. and "Fine" Broach was higher to the same extent, at the same quotations. In other East Indian Cotton there was a rise of 3-16d. per lb., in Bengals of all grades; of ⅛d. in "Fair" Coconadas; of ⅛d. in "Good" Madras Westerns; and of 1-16d. in Tinnevellys. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton, on the other hand, was 1-16d. lower, at 5 3-16d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 5 19-64d., for January-February deliveries, and 5 13-32d., for May-June. The Market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including the unusually large proportion of 1,500 Surats. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was strong, and the demand for medium qualities of Cloth for Calcutta continued; but 39in. 7½ and 8¼lbs. Shirtings are quoted 1½d. lower than on Tuesday, at 6s. 6d. and 6s. 9d. respectively. 40s Mule Twist was unchanged at 9d. per lb.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed steady; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales, including 700 East Indians, but no further change has taken place either in spot or arrival prices. The day's Imports are 25,000 bales.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the four days, on which the market was open, during the week ending yesterday, were 32,000 bales, including 2,000 East Indians; and the amount forwarded to consumers 48,000 bales. The week's Imports were 17,000 bales less, at 76,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 15,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, was 133,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year and 676,000 bales more than in 1891. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less, at 19,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had diminished by 380,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 23,000 bales more in sight; and the figures given below now show a falling off in the total Supply for all Europe of 728,000 bales compared with last year's, but an increase of 427,000 bales as against those for the previous year; while, in the case of Surats, an increase of 9,000 bales and a falling off of 198,000 bales is shown in the same comparison. The price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. higher than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals had advanced 3-64d. to 1-16d.; and the spot price was yesterday 1⅛ above that ruling at the same time last year, and 1-16 above the rate in 1891.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent, to 9 15-16 cents, and April Futures were 7 points higher, at 10·05 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales; and the total decrease this season, compared with last year and the year before, has now reached 1,342,000 bales, and 1,035,000 bales, respectively.

To-day, the spot price in New York has been unchanged; but Futures for April have receded 10 points, to 9·95 cents. The Receipts at the Ports, are again 21,000 bales, going against 27,000 bales last year, and 36,000 bales in 1891. The total quantity in sight is 4,890,000 bales, compared with 4,710,000 bales at the close of the previous week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	121,000	203,000	220,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	31,000	103,000	76,000
" " Continent	84,000	97,000	121,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	3,659,000	5,001,000	4,694,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,313,000	2,030,000	1,748,000
" " to Continent do.	1,036,000	1,285,000	1,527,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,120,000	1,295,000	883,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,930,000	4,657,690	3,503,050
" " Surats	189,000	179,560	336,940

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Stock in Liverpool	1,600,000	1,466,690	912,490
" London	4,000	11,000	20,000
American Afloat	130,000	370,000	200,000
East Indian "	6,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,740,000	1,857,690	1,172,490
Price of Mid.-Americans	5⅝d.	4d.	5 5-16d.
" Good Dhollera	4 7-16d.	3 9-16d.	4 1-16d.
Difference	15-16d.	7-16d.	1¼d.

The demand for Cotton in our local market from exporters has quite subsided, and only a small business has been done to-day by the mills, whose purchases, summing up 1,300 bales, but consisted of 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 240; 600 Khangaum, at Rs. 260-6¼; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 250; and 100 Faizpore, at Rs. 248 per candy, all ready new stuff. The tone of the market has been firm; but prices are quite unchanged.

WHEAT has been steady, with a small export business passing, and prices unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, and though rates show no further change, the feeling in this market has been firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,542	bales.
Wheat	14,566	cwt.
Linseed	5,272	"
Rapeseed	1,930	"
Gingelly	8,887	"
Groundnuts	14,352	"
Castorseed	726	"
Rice	17,482	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and there is very little enquiry for space at the higher rates demanded by holders of tonnage. No fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened again with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 21-32d., and 1s. 2 11-16d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively; and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which they have remained all day, little business having been reported either way; and the market closed very quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand..............1s. 2 11-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 2 21-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight..............1s. 2¾d. "
Credits do. ....1s. 2 27-32d. "
Francs do. ....1·56 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at a further slight advance on last evening's final rates. Fours for Money and Account being now quoted at the same rate, viz., 103⅞. In 4½ per Cents 101¼ is now named.

SHARES have been neglected to-day on all lines, and our quotations this evening show no change.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 7.

10 p.m. – – – – – – – – – – 70·2

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8.

6 a.m. – – – – – – – – – – 69·3
10 a.m. – – – – – – – – – – 75·4
2 p.m. – – – – – – – – – – 81·3
4 p.m. – – – – – – – – – – 80·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

VICARS—December 4, at the Danes, Little, Berkhamsted, the wife of Edward F. Vicars, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CROWDER—January 7, at Bombay, of croup, Allen George, youngest and dearly beloved child of William and Annie Crowder.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—January 4, at Disney's Gardens, Kilpauk, the wife of Mr Alfred Grant, of a daughter.

POOLE—December 27, at Madras, the wife of H C Poole, Salt and Abkari Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERKELEY—STEWART—December 27, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Revd J S Scobell, Sackville Hamilton Berkeley, N-W P and Oudh Police, son of Colonel James Cavan Berkeley, C I E, late Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, to Henrietta Florence Stewart, daughter of the late William Molloy Stewart and sister of Sir William A Stewart, Bart.

HODDING—WADE-BROUNE—December 28, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd H B Hyde, Chaplain, George Herbert Hodding, of Nawada, Chupra, son of the late Henry Reade Hodding, of Salisbury, Wilts, to Jessie Lucknow, daughter of the late Edward George Wade-Broune, of Southsea, Hants.

WARD-SMITH—HUDSON—January 4, at St Andrews', Fyzabad, by the Revd A W Baumann, William Ward-Smith, Executive Engineer, N-W P Irrigation, to Emmeline Amy, daughter of the late Revd E T Hudson, M A, St Paul's School, London.

DEATHS.

BARING—December 17, at Rawal Pindi, of childbirth, Grace the wife of J M Baring, Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway.

DEAN—December 30, at Peshawar, William Henry Dean, House Proprietor, Murree, aged 75 years.

MACLEOD—January 2, at Trichinopoly, Harry John Macleod, Lieutenant, 1st Madras Pioneers, aged 27 years.

SMITHSON—January 2, at Judespore, Shahabad, Alfred Smithson, aged 71 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY, 9, 1893.

IN another column will be found the tale of woe which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji contributes to the "Opinions of Representative Men" on Indian politics for the information of the Liberal Party in England. In his speech to the Democratic Club, of which we gave a summary a few days since, the Hon'ble Member for Central Finsbury devoted the first third of his address to the recognition of the modicum of good which British Rule has conferred in the past upon India. He spoke, indeed, with gratitude of the improvement that was effected by the establishment of a regular administration and the abolition of suttee, infanticide, and other evil customs, with due regard to the susceptibilities of the people, "that is to say, without in any way interfering with their religious creeds or social habits." Security for life and property has been established from the Himalayas to Cape Camorin. How recently this change has been effected may be judged from the authorities cited in the Memorandum on the Progress of the Madras Presidency in the last forty years, which establish the fact how less than a century ago that part of Southern India was relapsing into jungle haunted by robbers and wild beasts. Colonel Broughton's Letters from a Mahratta Camp show that even eighty years ago Mahrattas and Pindarees lived by pillage in Northern India, and that captives were brought and sold like cattle. But vast as the amelioration in the lot of the inhabitants of the Indian Continent has been, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji deems it altogether secondary to the meeting for three days in the year of the Indian National Congress, to discuss grievances and propose reforms. In his eyes the chief gain to India from the British occupation is the Congress. Certainly the Congress could not have been held and would never indeed have been thought of had Clive been foiled at Plassey, or Sir Arthur Wellesley defeated at Assaye. How long could the Congress continue to meet and resolve if Mr. Dadabhai's panacea for all ills were adopted, and the administration of the country handed over to native administrators, "under some slight European direction," which would soon become merely nominal? With a Viceroy in a greatly reduced salary, and a European military contingent reduced to the exiguous proportions necessary to get rid of the Home Charges "which are drawing the life's blood out of the Indian ryot," the conditions which make the Congress possible would disappear.

But while Mr. Dadabhai in his speech gave some recognition to the good effected in India by the *Pax Britannica*, in his contribution to the publication mentioned he disposed of that part of the subject in three lines, and gave his undivided attention to cataloguing the oppression and sufferings, which he ascribes to the present regime. He speaks, as many have spoken before him of the poverty of India, and he attributes it wholly to the "alien" administration and the drain of the Home Charges, for which fifteen millions sterling are sent away annually to pay salaries and pensions. Is that the fact? Or anything like the fact? The chief part of the "drain" represents the payment of interest for the hundred and twenty millions sterling which have given India a magnificent railway system, and irrigation works, which exceed in extent and reproductiveness the water-works of all the rest of the world put together. Most of the railways yield a surplus; the more important of the water-works pay twenty-three per cent. profit on the capital invested in them. Railways and irrigation together have enabled India to meet America on equal terms in the markets of Europe; without them the fertile plains of the Punjab and of Scinde would be of no more account than the equally fertile plains of Mesopotamia and other regions which lie desolate for want of railways and irrigation works—and of the security which an enlightened and honest administration brings in its train. Is the poverty of India—the fact that the wealth per head of the population only amounts to £2 per head of the population—due to British rule? Was the wealth of the country *per capita* larger in any former period?. All the facts point the other way. Doubtless Kings and Princes in the golden past possessed wealth as great as that of Sardanapulus. But that the population as a whole were better off than they are now was certainly not the case. At a time when a large part of the population was in a condition of servitude, and all classes were oppressed by the exactions of rival dynasties, perpetually fighting for supremacy or existence, and foreign invasion was perennial, general well-being was impossible. It is not likely that the ryot was more prosperous than he is now, or that his family were better fed and clothed. British rule has to answer for having perhaps too successfully improved some of Malthus's preventive checks out of existence. The long peace, better sanitation, a general rise in the standard of living, the establishment of new industries giving employment, have all and each contributed to a phenomenal growth of the population, the like of which was never known before in the history of India. Professor Shirres, in his work on Economics just issued—a contribution to the study of a branch of social science too much neglected, and written without any special reference to Indian political controversies—institutes a comparison between the circumstances of England and of India in relation to the pressure of population on the soil. "Here in England," he writes, "people do look ahead; large numbers remain unmarried, and those who marry do so comparatively late. The population of France is nearly stationary, and it may be doubted whether the upper and middle classes in this country would increase, were it not for immigration from the classes below them. From these facts it may be inferred that the white races will in the future solve the problem by prudential restraint; and in that case, in spite of the misery which must intervene, it may be doubted whether the change will be wholly evil. In the case of India, however, the outlook is black indeed, for while the population is increasing with such rapidity that its density will soon exceed the estimate of density in China, the question of marriage reform seems to excite little real interest." To Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, apparently, it is a question which possesses no interest whatever. In dealing with the poverty of India, he avoids even a reference to the fact that, thanks to early marriage, the population of India is now nearly 300,000,000.

Professor Shirres has a much better grasp of the real facts of the situation. "By the suppression of warfare, infanticide, and periodic famine we have changed the environment; we have not succeeded in bringing about any corresponding change in the habits and customs of the people." And in another connection, he points out, that just as those families that have a large number of children are unable to make savings, their whole income being required for subsistence, so in India, where the whole nation marries young, there can be little saving or accumulation of capital, and poverty is the general condition. The notion that if India were self-governed, the population at large would have so much more money to spend that the merchants of India would find an immensely improved market, is not supported by any statistics to show that a greater quantity of English goods are consumed by the 60,000,000 of the Native States, than by a similar population in British territory. Cries of "shame" were elicited by the statement that the India Office cost £450,000 of Indian money. We could give Mr. Dadabhai a list of palaces on each of which more than half-a-million of money has been expended; they have been built by the rulers of Native States without giving the matter a second thought. No one regards Native rulers as oppressive or rapacious because they take care to be well-housed. What would they not appropriate for such purposes were they able to dispose of the whole revenue of India? Under the Mogul dynasty a million of money was expended by the Emperor Shah Jehan on a tomb for one of his wives. In our own more economic time, an Indian Prince ruling over a very restricted and very poor territory, died, leaving under the floor of his palace a sum of £8,000,000, which he had taken from his subjects without incurring the censure of a single Congresswalla. Does any one suppose that if a native administration were to replace the British raj, similar accumulations would not become the rule? Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji aroused the indignation of his democratic audience by telling them the cost of the Viceregal Court, which he computed—by some process unknown to us—at £80,000 a year. He ought to be aware that many Indian princes enjoy a civil list of more than double the amount, and they incur no blame, and are not subjected to any unmannerly criticism on that account. History has no record of a British Viceroy of India, who dying left eight crores of treasure under the floor of his palace. Nor since British Viceroys were invented have Persian freebooters come to the richest cities of India and massacred their inhabitants wholesale.

THE Nizam's Government last week issued a new order with regard to the escort of the Imperial mails during their transit through his Highness' territory. Each Native State through which the mails are carried, is held responsible for their safe transmission, and is liable to make good any loss either to the mails or the parcels post. Whatever is taken or destroyed by robbers must be compensated for by the State, whose object should be the suppression and punishment of crime of the kind. Bearing in mind that the only pleas available in such emergency are either that the arrangements of the State in question are not sufficient for the protection of the mail route, or that the robbery has been committed by a servant of the British Post Office without complicity on the part of one of the State's subjects, or contributory negligence on the part of its own local authorities, the Nizam's Government has overhauled the entire system of escorts and strengthened them. Instances in which the Imperial mails have been robbed are few, but the Home Secretary does not close his eyes to the fact that they may be frequent, and therefore he deems this order an absolute necessity, especially as he finds that sowars posted at the various stations have been very remiss in the performance of their duty. The Government of India has, by holding them liable to make good damages, laid a serious responsibility on the State, which few have fully realised. Hyderabad has grasped the situation, and the Resident in consultation with the British postal authorities, has, it appears, had statements prepared showing what redistribution of the escorts is necessary. The Inspector-General of District Police also drew up statements, but the two disagree to such an extent that it was found impossible to reconcile them. Naturally it was not easy to reorganise the system of sowar escorts. But the Home Secretary recognises that the matter is of such momentous importance that it is inadvisable to delay further compliance with the Resident's request. Had it not been for this pressure brought to bear by the Nawab Emad Jung the probabilities are that matters might have gone on as they were, and one fine morning the country would have been startled with news of an extensive robbery. In some districts there are constables where they should be sowars, and old and decrepit men have, in others, to ride in protection of the mails when they themselves are in need of protection. Now, however, in pursuance of the Home Secretary's order the useless men are to be weeded out, the stages supervised and the security of the mail route increased.

CALCUTTA's recent experiences of marine courts of enquiry have, we may take it, lead to the promulgation of the resolution contained in the last issue of the Calcutta *Government Gazette*. The necessity of defining more particularly the procedure to be followed in the case of investigations, has been represented to the Lieutenant-Governor, and his Honour issued instructions for the future guidance of those concerned. Instead of a magistrate performing the duties imposed under the provisions of the Shipping Act, so far as Calcutta is concerned, it is to be the duty of the Port Officer to institute a preliminary enquiry. This is to be done with the greatest expedition, in every case "falling within the purview of section 6 is to be of such a searching character as to render the report submitted to Government, such a full and sufficient statement of the whole case as to enable Government to determine whether it is necessary to direct the holding of a formal investigation and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer to conduct it if directed. The Resolution is one which must commend itself very strongly to the shipping community, bringing as it will the Indian procedure more closely in accordance with the practice obtaining in England, where the Shipping Superintendent or the Receiver of Wrecks having held a preliminary investigation, reports, and follows the instructions of the Board of Trade as to whether or not the formal enquiry shall be held by local magistrates or by the Wreck Commissioner. For the further improvement of the system of investigation a copy of the Board of Trade instructions is reproduced in the Resolution, being in the opinion of the Lieut.-Governor—as they will doubtless be in the opinion of mariners and shipowners, equally applicable to enquiries made in this country. The system in force in Bombay is similar to that which is now to be superseded in Calcutta, and it might not be amiss to seize an early opportunity to follow the example in this matter.

AMONG the special features of Lord Roberts' conversazione at Lahore will be the presence, in the Montgomery Hall, of two men from every regiment, European and Native, and every battery in the Punjab, as a guard-of-honour. Such a spectacle has, it is believed, never before been witnessed in India.

AN interesting legal question has arisen in the Delhi Division, whether, when a person who is under security for good behaviour is convicted of an offence in a Native State, the securities furnished can legally be forfeited. The question will doubtless come before the Chief Court for decision before long.

THE Officers and Soldiers' Service Equipment, patented by Major Lovell, 21st Hussars, has been sanctioned for trial by the Commander-in-Chief of India, at the next Muridki, Umballa, and Meerut Camps-of-Exercise, by the following regiments:—2nd Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 1st Battalion West Kent Regiment, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, 29th Punjab Infantry, and 30th Punjab Infantry. "It is of such a compact and interchangeable nature for service requirements as to commend itself to all soldiers, shikarie, and tourists."

IT is astonishing how many people there still are who fall easy victims to impudent quacks like W. H. Hale, just convicted at the Liverpool Assizes. In a very short time this scoundrel, who announced himself in newspapers to be one of a staff of "eminent German and American physicians," who would give their services free of charge to suffering humanity for three months, had a crowd of patients. But Mr. Hale, and whoever was associated with him in his scheme, carefully omitted to mention that they charged for their medicines, which seem to have been in most cases little but coloured water. This "eminent physician" took a very grave view of his patients' ailments, as a rule, and to one of them he made the cheering remark that it was a wonder the man had not dropped down dead long ago. These gross impositions were practised in turn at Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin. In about a month some £350 was received from the dupes, who preferred a foreign charlatan to an English doctor. Hale has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

ACCORDING to a Pittsburg paper—the *Commercial Gazette*—a man, named Bernard Cresslert, has made a flying machine; that is to say, he has constructed wings with which he can "soar," for the journal makes a distinction between soaring and flying, the point apparently being that flying involves certainty of direction. Cressler has come to the conclusion that Dœdalus and Icarus were on the right track, and that a bird's wings are the best model. Of all birds, he thinks that the hawk is the best for imitation. He is said to have gone into the science of hawk-flying by all sorts of observation—dissection of the creature's wings, with study of the peculiar use of each muscle and set of muscles. Strictly on these lines he has made his wings, which are fastened round his wrists and ankles, and attached to his sides and legs. The machine, in fact, is described as "made to be worn like an ordinary suit. It fits like a glove, and is manipulated instinctively as a member of the body, each muscle of arm or leg exerting itself at the proper time. The wearer rises perpendicularly in the air, and then, throwing out the bat-shaped wings, soars at ease, not descending as one would naturally suppose; but if a wind is blowing he rather rises with it, adapting his flight to its strength, and tilting his wings, which are enormous but as light as possible, to guide his flight."

IF what the *World* says is true, Mr. Schnadhorst, the organiser of the almost Pyrrhic victory lately achieved by the Gladstonians, is no longer the Mr. Schnadhorst of by-gone days. According to the journal, Mr. Schnadhorst has been out of England for something over a week, and a good many are wondering whether, when he returns, about six months hence, he will be still the caucus-king of the Liberal party. It will not yet have been forgotten that he, at the time of the General Election, with rare discrimination, refused to contradict the statement that he could not guarantee Mr. Gladstone a majority of more than thirty odd votes. Nor will the public have failed to remember that Mr. Gladstone himself publicly anticipated sweeping the board with a majority of over a hundred. This undoubtedly has a bearing upon his being allowed his old power when he comes home again. But there is more to be considered. His tactics are being steadily reversed in his absence. His autocratic disregard of local susceptibilities will be atoned for if a weak and fawning giving way all round is of any avail. There is much provincial discontent among the Liberal organisers, mostly in consequence of Mr. Schnadhorst's policy, and it is doubtful whether he will come to his own again.

THE *Englishman* has received a diagram prepared by a firm of exchange brokers in Calcutta showing the fluctuations in the gold value of the rupee for the year 1892, which is interesting. The table gives some idea of the continually fluctuating nature of our so-called standard. Starting in January at 1s. 5d. it had an almost steady downward progress till the end of March when it reached 1s. 3½d. A slight reaction with various checks then set in till the middle of June when from 1s. 4½d. the progress was in the direction of the now proverbial cows tail till the middle of August when a check occurred 1s. 2⅞d. and there was a hark back till the end of October to 1s. 3⅜d. Since then with a few variations to break the monotony we have got back to 1s. 2 ⅞d. Yesterday six months sight bills were sold at this figure, and if nothing is done to rid us of the silver standard the enterprising brokers' diagram next year will probably show another chequered course starting with 1s. 3d. and ending up on the wrong side of a shilling. Meantime Lord Herschell's Committee has adjourned for the Christmas holidays, and the Government of India and the Currency Association and the miles of unemployed vessels are content to sit calmly by and raise no voice against the policy of drift, while the Manchester Chamber of Commerce passes a resolution condemning any action which would have the effect of taking India out of her difficulties before such time as the millennium of universal bimetallism shall have arrived.

A NEW perfume is called Lilac and sold in mauve tinted bottles tied up with mauve ribbons. Another is May-Bloom in a pretty rose coloured glass jar. Last and most eccentric amongst the attractions for Christmas presents is a real old horseshoe hand-painted with a hunting scene, and intended for a sporting letter weight. What would Ruskin or Poynter say to such a misuse of talent.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Owing to the disturbed state of the relations between Great Britain and Morocco, Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway is being despatched by the Government as a special Envoy to Tangier.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY.

The London press approve of the choice of Sir West Ridgeway as the special Envoy to Tangier.

The general opinion is that Sir West has been removed from the post of Permanent Under-Secretary in Dublin owing to his differing with the Government regarding their Home Rule scheme.

THE HON'BLE MR. CECIL RHODES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived in Cairo in connection with the new Telegraph line through Central Africa.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The *Daily News* states that the Home Rule Bill includes a clause limiting the Irish members at Westminster to one-third of their present number.

THE MISSION TO TANGIER.

A small military and diplomatic staff will accompany Sir West Ridgeway to Tangier.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

Three large ware-houses filled with American cotton were yesterday destroyed by fire in Liverpool. Eleven thousand bales were burned and the loss is estimated at two hundred thousand pounds.

RUSSIAN EMISSARIES IN CABUL.

The *Standard* states that Russian emissaries have arrived at Cabul for the purpose of persuading the Ameer to come to an understanding with Russia regarding the Pamirs without the knowledge of England.

THE GROUNDING OF THE "HOWE"

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Admiral Fairfax who was tried by court-martial for the grounding of the Ironclad Howe has been acquitted, the Court holding that the accident was due to the chart being unreliable.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

PARIS, JAN. 7.

Another sensation has been caused in Paris owing to the implication in the Panama Canal Scandals of M. Baihant who was Minister of Public Works when the Panama lottery was issued. It is now alleged that M. Baihant and M. Blondin, who was his Secretary, received one million francs in bribes.

RETIREMENT OF MR. BARBOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 8.

It is rumoured, unless unforeseen, that an important change in the financial situation necessitates the change of the intention of Mr. Barbour, who will retire shortly after the issue of the next Budget. Various reasons are afloat as to his retirement but none sufficiently cogent to be relied on.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. H. Beveridge of the Bengal Civil Service, resigns from the 15th instant.

It is decided that Officers commanding small stations be ex-officio Cantonment Magistrates with nominal appointment to such posts.

Mr. Ney Elias, Governor-General's Agent, at Meshed, is granted eighteen months' furlough, which he avails later on in the season.

THE MUSHAK-VALLEY RAILWAY.

Sixty lakhs of rupees are to be sanctioned for the Mushak Valley Railway to ensure work being carried forward rapidly from the Bolan route to Quetta.

MR. HORACE BELL.

Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer, is at Rangoon, examining plans and site for the new Railway Terminus, which is estimated to cost three lakhs of rupees.

EXECUTION OF THE ULWAR MURDERER.

The formal date fixed for the execution of Major Ramchandra of Ulwar, according to the procedure of the British law, is the 16th instant. Meanwhile the Secretary of State is referred to.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

Lord Hawke's eleven arrived at Allahabad on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, and have arranged to play two matches at Alfred Park—one against Upper India on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th; and the other against an eleven of All India, not necessarily representative, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th. There will be a dinner at the Gymkhana on the 27th, and a ball on the 25th. They will probably be the guests of Government House as Sir Charles Crosthwaite has returned from his tour in time to receive them. The pitch is in an excellent condition. The bowlers originally picked from the Parsee Team for the All India Eleven, are not likely to enter in the present contest, owing to the recent contretemps in Bombay.

THE CAPTAIN OF ALL INDIA TEAM.

Mr. Walker, the proposed Captain of the All India Eleven, has been obliged to proceed on furlough.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and suite, touring in Northern India, halt at Allahabad for a few days.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE 2ND GURKHAS.

Lord Roberts, witnessing the drill of the 2nd Gurkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill at Meerut, recently, expressed himself satisfied with the discipline. A new system of attack, in which the Battalion has been practised by this officer was also performed to perfection.

THE MUNICIPAL CASE AGAINST THE RAJA OF MYMENSINGH.

The Bengal Resolution on the case of the Raja of Mymensing stigmatises that Collector Phillips, action in resorting to criminal law was wholly unnecessary, seeing the Rajah Bahadur's position politically and socially. After detailing Collector Phillips' action in regard to the drain, and pointing out the highhandedness of the executive Sir Charles Elliott believes implicitly in the bona-fides of Collector Phillips, who was indignant at the attitude of the Raja. For months previous the Raja's attention was called by the Municipality to the obstruction, but notwithstanding an expression of his liability he neglected to notice the requests until the Magistrate personally enquired into the matter. The Maharaja, in short, acted in wilful defiance of his own promises, and the Magistrate getting justly indignant put the law in force. While, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor has commented on the indiscretion, he has no doubt that the Collector acted in good faith with perfect integrity of motive and honesty of purpose. This closes a long and animated discussion in the native papers for months past.

LUCKNOW WATER-SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

e Government of India has sanctioned the ate of over four lakhs for the water-supply ucknow Cantonment.

THE MHOW BATTERY.

e heavy Field Battery now at Mhow is to be ferred to Mooltan.

POONA CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 8.

The advance guard of the Southern Force, which left Poona, on Thursday, arrived at Rajangaon yesterday, after a long march of fourteen miles from Koregaum; the men bore the fatigue bravely, only few falling out. Foot-sore men had to march through water. In several places the road, especially from Shikarpur and Rajangaon, was very steep, but the men appearing as fit as possible. The transport arrangements were well done, having arrived at Rajangaon only one hour after the troops. The camp at Rajangaon was pitched on a rising bit of ground to the north-east of the village. The 26th Field Battery, which left Kirkee on Friday, arrived at Rajangaon yesterday, with Colonel Kaye. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by head-quarters and personal staff, rode into Kondapuri yesterday, where a small camp was pitched for them. His Excellency rode this morning from his camp to Rajangaon, and inspected the whole of the troops. His Excellency was extremely well pleased with the general appearance of the men, remarking that he had never seen any troops more fit for campaign. The troops had a short parade service to-day. The 2nd Lancers encamped a little way beyond Rajangaon. Major-General Beville, commanding the Southern Force, has his camp pitched about a mile on this side of Rajangaon village. General Blundell, chief umpire with the Southern Force, arrived at the Rajangaon camp early this afternoon. The Southern Force will probably move out from Rajangaon, about 8-30 to-morrow morning, and will march towards Sirur. They will bivouac, and on early Tuesday dispute the passage of the Goor river in the vicinity of Sirur with the Northerners, who concentrated at Palwa yesterday. Sir George Greaves will leave Kondapuri to-morrow morning, and ride into Sirur, halting at Koregaon for breakfast.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JAN. 8.

French mail steamer Salazie from China arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Wissman left Zanzibar, on the 8th instant.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Total week's sales of Cotton	32,000	bales.
" " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	76,000	"
" " Surats	nil.	
" " Stock of Cotton	1,600,000	"
" " Surats	19,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	4,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollers	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been strong.

7 lbs. 39in. Shirtings	6 6
8½ " " do	6 9
40s Mule Twist	0 9
2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	94¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
40s Mule Twist	63¼
Bar Silver	38¼

THE PENSIONERS' FETE.

The annual Pensioners' Fete took place in the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon. The liberality of friends and subscribers to the Pensioners' Fund was apparent in the magnificent treat which was provided for the children in the evening and the beautiful presentations made off Old Father Christmas Tree. In the course of the afternoon, some sports took place which proved very successful and productive of a spirit of keen emulation amongst the little ones for securing premier honors. The band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with an excellent selection of music. After sitting down to tea and the sweets and dainties which Christmas annually brings round, a gigantic Christmas Tree, heavily laden, attracted the attention of the large assembly, which annually congregates to participate in this popular function, and wish the veterans many "A Happy New Year." After the prizes were drawn and the tree stripped of its gifts, which delighted the hearts of the little recipients, over a hundred pensioners sat down to an excellent dinner which was provided by Pallonjee and Company. At its conclusion, the toasts of the Queen and the members of the Royal Family were proposed and duly honoured, a pleasant evening's diversion was provided for the younger attendance in an excellent programme of music, which kept dancing up till after 9 o'clock. Colonel Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Swan were present during the evening, and manifested great interest in the proceeding, which passed off with success through the excellent management of Mr. Clancy, who was entitled to the highest praise.

THE TELEGRAPH ANNUAL BALL.

The Town Hall wore a bright and gay appearance on Friday night, when the annual Telegraph Ball was given and went off with great success. The executive spared neither trouble nor expense to make the ball as attractive as possible, and thoroughly succeeded in their object. Festoons of variegated paper cuttings were tastefully arranged around the interior, while flags and bunting were suspended from every coign of vantage. On the surrounding walls, various mottoes were beautifully painted and artistically displayed, while lower down the names of eminent physicists and electricians were inserted in some fancy work, strikingly illustrating the decorative taste of Messrs. Lynn and Ritchie. The masters of ceremonies Messrs. G. Brace, H. Pitcher, E. Perkins, E. Page, J. Ritchie, and H. Netscher, and Mr. Mathews, the honorary secretary, deserved the tribute which they won by their courtesy and solicitude for the entertainment of the large number of guests who thoroughly enjoyed the dance. An excellent supper was provided, after which dancing was resumed and sustained to the strains of an excellent string band till an early hour.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab or Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Cable Mozambique Lourenco interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted,

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	..	..	..
Teheran	8	6	55 a.m.	..	29
Suez	8	12	40 p.m.	..	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 8th Jan., 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	8	20	..	5
" Kurrachee	..	11	...	1
" Madras	...	36	...	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN connection with the search for concealed arms, we hear that Mr. Warbuton at Sialkot has succeeded in unearthing a store of nearly 5,000 used but serviceable Martni-Henry cartridge cases.

AN interesting legal question has arisen in the Delhi Division, whether when a person who is under security for good behaviour is convicted of an offence in a Native State, the securities furnished can legally be forfeited. The question will doubtless come before the Chief Court for decision before long.

RAIN fell more or less steadily during the greater part of the day at Allahabad on Wednesday, and the skies yesterday were still overcast and threatening. Reports of similar weather, we are glad to say, continue to come from all parts of the United Provinces. Not for many years have the winter rains been at once so seasonable and so plentiful, and the benefit to the country will be enormous.

IT was Mr. Rudyard Kipling who first turned the wealth of material available in the lights and shadows of Indian life to account in the short story: but thinks the *Pioneer* he is like to have a formidable rival. Readers of *Macmillan's* may have noticed within the last year several short tales of considerable power, describing aspects and incidents in the life of the Punjabi. These were anonymous, but it is to be presumed they are the work of Mr. F. A. Steel, who contributes the pathetic little sketch called "Feroza" to the December number of the magazine. Mr. Steel has not the rare mastery of phrase and epithet which distinguishes Mr. Kipling's best work; but his style is crisp and nervous, and he has the knack of selection and concentration so indispensable in the artist of the short story. He has evidently an unusually wide knowledge of native life, and his description of Indian scenes are singularly vivid and faithful. He is as yet, moreover, free from mannerism, which in his later work has been Mr. Kipling's besetting sin. It is to be hoped that "Harvest" and "Feroza" will be followed up by other stories of similar charm.

MAHARAJA Sir Bir Shamshere Jang, K. C. S. I., Prime Minister of Nepal, who is visiting India as an Ambassador to the Viceroy on the part of his Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Nepal, made his first halt on the 29th December at Benares, a city with its numerous temples and ghats, most sacred to all Hindus. The Maharaja, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Wylie, the Resident in Nepal, Dr. Weir, several Nepalese officers of high standing, and a detachment of his own body-guard, travelled by special train, and reaching the Cantonment Station at 7-50 a.m. was received by the Officer Commanding the Station, the Civil Magistrate, and a guard of honour, furnished by the 5th Bengal Light Infantry, consisting of 50 rank and file, with the regimental color, under two native officers. From there he drove to the Mint, a large house kindly lent for the occasion by the Maharaja of Benares, where every arrangement had been made by the civil authorities for the comfort of himself and his suite. In the afternoon the Prime Minister received several visitiors. The special train left again at 7-30 p. m. on the 30th, the Maharaja's next halting place being Lucknow.

AT the Council meeting on the 7th instant, Sir Charles Elliott will make a statement regarding the course of business during the ensuing session. The Hon. Mr. Risley will move that the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, be referred back to the Select Committee for consideration and report.

MR. SAMUELLS, Magistrate and Collector of Malda, is granted furlough for twenty months, and Lieutenant Webb, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, for six months. Surgeon-Captain Jameson is allowed an extension for six months on medical certificate. Babu Davendra Nath Mittra, Sub-Deputy Collector, takes furlough for a year. Mr. Searight, Executive Engineer, on return to duty, is posted to the Sone Circle, and Mr. Cloves takes furlough for nine months.

PLENTIFUL rain has since fallen at Lahore, but at the end of last week, the crops in nearly all the districts of the Province were suffering from drought. Rain also has fallen in Madras, but only in sufficient quantity to just keep alive the standing crops, and prospects in the southern half of the Presidency at least remain unimproved. The crops in parts of Sind continue to suffer from locusts and other insects.

THE Government of India, while they have plainly enough upheld the decision and sentences of the Ulwar Court, in the now celebrated murder case, have at the same time, we understand, consented to submit a representation on behalf of the prisoners to the Secretary of State, with whom the last word will now lie.

ACCORDING to the latest advices from Ichang, the anti-foreign feeling among the large number of students, congregated there for the literary examinations, still shows itself in various ways. The residence of Mr. Cockburn, of the Presbyterian Mission, was threatened by a mob, but the appearance of a revolver in the reverend gentleman's hand made the rowdies change their minds for the time. There are all kinds of disquieting rumours in the neighbourhood.

THE Empress Ball at Calcutta on Friday at Government House was very largely attended and passed off most successfully as a State function. The presence of the naval officers from the British squadron and the Austrian man-of-war lying in the river, gave diversity to the brilliant uniforms usually seen on such occasions. The ball-room was densely packed, Calcutta society being fully represented.

CLEMINSON, the jockey, while riding the pony Snow, at a walk, met with a severe accident on Friday. The pony stumbled and fell, and Cleminson broke his leg, and was cut about the head.

THE engagement of Miss Flora Davis, of New York to the son of Lord Dufferin has, says the *Whitehall Review*, excited considerable comment in American Society, though but little surprise, since it was remembered what a sensation the *fiancee* of Lord Terence made when bridesmaid last July at the wedding of Miss Bessie French and Colonel Eaton, of the Guards. Mr. John Davis *pere* is a well-known Wall-Street broker, whose Washington Square house has long been directed by his daughter, who, however, now will soon have a home of her own, and if it is only managed as skilfully as that in New York, it should soon make Lady Terence as many friends in "the old country" as in the New World.

THE new third order dioptric light, for the new Light-house on the Madras High Court, by Chance Brothers, of Birmingham, has arrived, and is now being put together. The light will not be exhibited till the 1st July, and in the meantime it would appear that more detailed plans of the apparatus are needed to enable the authorities here to make the proper calculations regarding the durations of the flashes, &c. The old Light-house will not be dismantled until the new light is exhibited and found to be in proper working order.

THE Madras Bank has declared a devidend for the half year ending the 31st ultimo at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and has carried forward Rs.70,234. Rs. 1,32,104 was brought forward from 1891; so the net profit during the year just closed was Rs. 1,63,130. The Reserve Fund, it may be mentioned, is 14 lakhs.

AFRICA is becoming more and more the land of big as well as novel enterprises. *Engineering* reports that an expenditure of some millions of francs is being made in the carrying out of extensive engineering works in Tunis. The new port of Tunis is nearly completed, and will be inaugurated next year. Of more importance are the works being undertaken at Bizerta, the situation of which is admirably suited for commercial and naval operations. When finished, it will be one of the safest and most impregnable ports of the Mediterranean. There will be an outer and an inner port, this latter being situated upon the lake of Bizerta. The lake will be connected with the sea by a canal 60m. wide, and 7m. or 8m. deep, thus affording easy passage for vessels to the inland port. The earth extracted will be employed to fill in the old natural canal, and to level the surface of the country around, so as to permit of the extension of the new French town. It is expected that the works will be completed in 1894.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD, the well-known novelist has just returned to America, from which country he has been absent for many years. It is interesting to learn from the still young romance-writer that it was at the advice of his uncle, Mr. Samuel Ward—the "Sam" Ward of society in both hemispheres, from whom indeed has been drawn the familiar creation of "Uncle Sam," as applied to Americans at large—that Mr. Crawford put "Mr. Issacs" into the form of a novel. (This story treats of the original Mr. Jacobs, whose dealings in India with an historic diamond have of late become public property). Mr. Crawford who born in Italy, passed some years in India where he acquired his experience of that social life in India, that like Mr. Rudyard Kipling he has depicted so admirably.

MR. ALFRED Gilbert, the new R.A., was a pupil of Boehm and afterwards of M. Cavalier of the École des Beaux Arts in Paris. Though he has not exhibited much at Burlington House, his work while in Rome has attracted him the fame to which his present distinction is due. Mr. Lukes Fildes is the possessor of a bronze head by him which is said to be wonderfully clever. Mr. Gilbert is thirty-eight—a pleasant age to be ranked among "the immortals."

A NAPLES correspondent writes:—The other afternoon Signor Bonghi gave a lecture at the Naples Philological Society on our "Fin de Siecle," in which he showed himself a violent critic of the present day. He spoke of the confused ideas of the working class of electoral corruption, of the general intellectual and moral degeneration, and the want of any idealism among us. His remarks on the several fields of human life were pessimistic, even when, in concluding, he alluded to the salvation of the human race by the power of God. He was as eloquent, imaginative, and original as usual, and so obtained from his audience loud applause.

SIR BENJAMIN BAKER, one of the engineers of the Forth Bridge, notes as a curious fact that during the progress of the work several of the workmen fell from the bridge 150 or 160 feet into the water without being killed or even stunned. They had breath enough left in their bodies to enable them to catch a rope when it was thrown to them, but not breath enough to speak for the next fortnight. During that period they lay perfectly still, and at the end of the fortnight they generally said they felt as if they had been beaten up inside, "a sort of whipped egg arrangement." It is further stated that the percentage of accidents since the bridge has been opened has been greater than while it was being made. We learn on the same authority that the proud pre-eminence of the bridge as a heavy engineering work of its class is threatened by two schemes in New York, to one of which a charter has been granted. In this instance the span is to be nearly half as much again as that of the Forth Bridge. The cost will be twenty millions sterling.

IT is now said that Baron Reinach was very intimate with a member of the two recent Cabinets, who as well as M. de Freycinet is also in the present one, and trusted to him to prevent M. Ricard from ordering him to be prosecuted. His mind was easy until the Sunday evening on which he met this personage at the house of two dancers in whom the Baron took an interest as a composer of ballets. There he learned that M. Ricard had given way to pressure put upon him at Rouen, where as Mayor in 1886 he gave a magnificent public reception to the "Great Frenchman." The Prinet record had been adopted by the Chamber of the Parquet, which can dismiss cases or send them on for trial. Nothing was to be done to prevent things from coming to an issue. But the Court of Appeal—M. de Lesseps being a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour—would be the tribunal, and the disgrace would therefore be spared of having to sit on the seat assigned to vulgar thieves and vagabonds. This was small comfort to the Baron. When he went home he had a stormy scene with a relative on whose good offices with the leading political men he had greatly trusted. This person flung back his recriminations and spoke of himself as likely to be identified with the Baron. It was also possible that all influence would melt away once the prosecution were begun, and that the fortune would melt with it. Nothing was more probable than that the judges of the Court of Appeal would condemn the Baron to refund what the company had given for purposes that did not admit of legal justification. In his anguish the Baron may, on retiring to his room, have swallowed the aconite which, he had lying in a desk. All this is said by friends of the late Baron and repeated in the press. The loss of the letter-copying book would have made his case a desperate one in his eyes.

CAPTAIN E. O. WATHEN, of the Leinster Regiment, has prepared and published, through Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., a "Field Service Book," which is in convenient form for the pocket. It is fitted with ordinary writing, tracing, and waterproof sketching paper, which by an ingenious arrangement can easily be detached intat. In this regard it is quite a model of economy of space and weight. The printed memoranda for ordinary field and reconnaissance work deals with a curiously wide range of subjects, in all of which officers are expected to be experts, and conveys an imposing idea of the degree in which warfare has become in these days a skilled profession.

WHO (asks "Hill" in the *Gentlewoman)* was the inventor of the new wedding cakes? Whoever he was he deserves immortalising, for his was a brilliant idea, one I should have been "real proud of" myself, had I thought of it. In the wedding cake of more ancient type, there was always a thick layer of white sugar which nobody cared about, a medium layer of almond paste which everybody wished for, and did not always get; and an immense quantity of cake of which many only ate a few crumbs. The latest specimen has a thin layer of sugar, only just enough to look pretty, and underneath are alternate layers of cake and almond paste, one as thick as the other. The consequence is that no one is defrauded of their lawful share of almond paste, or "love," as it is usually called, and for purposes of distribution it is far better, as the contents of the box do not crumble away nearly so much as it did when the principal portion was cake alone. If only some one would invent a box which could not be rifled, and was bound to reach its lawful destination, we should have nothing left to desire.

WITH reference to the remarkable claim made by a pauper named Sheridan to the estate of the late Mrs. Helen Blake, Mr. Sydney Preston supplies a home paper with some facts that show this to be quite a romantic case. Mrs. Blake's maiden name was Sheridan, and she was born of humble parents in Ireland, where she attracted the attention of an officer in the English Army, and eloped with him. They went to Scotland, where they were married, and the family of her husband disowning him, the couple proceeded to America, and established a large business in Ohio. There Mr. Blake died, leaving all his fortune to his wife, who took up her residence at South Kensington, and died intestate in 1876 without known heirs, leaving personalty of the value of £140,000 and also real estate. No next-of-kin appearing, the Treasury Solicitor took possession of the property. Many claimants appeared, and a Chancery suit was instituted for the purpose of deciding upon the various claims, but no one succeeded. Among the intestate's papers various documents were found indicatig her intentions in some respects as to the disposal of her property, and acting on these the Lords of the Treasury directed their solicitor to pay certain contemplated legacies, including one of £1,000 to Mr. Gladstone. In 1884 Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, stated that no less than £19,000 had been paid by the Treasury out of the estate under the head of "intended legacies."

A PROFESSIONAL burglar in Berlin has found a new and original way of adding to the ordinary profits of his profession. After each burglary he sent a full account of it to one of the daily newspapers, and for this he received payment in the usual way. But he tried his plan once too often. The editor got suspicious, and gave information to the police, who soon found how this amateur reporter was able to beat all rivals in the way of early information. The result is that the burglar-reporter is in safe custody.

THE PARSEES *VS.* THE PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a mattter of great regret that Mr. Patel in whose hands it is to arrange the fixtures does not come out and manfully say how matters really are as regards the Presidency match. When you and your readers know the real facts you will come to the conclusion that the Parsees were goaded to abandon the match. These are the facts. The match to be played out was fixed by Mr. Patel without the knowledge of the players. After defeating Lord Hawke's team in the first match it was found that two of our players were badly injured; the two being the very best, the Champion and Machliwalla. Two others had to go up-country. Therefore, the Parsees thought of putting off the match, and told Mr. Patel to communicate the matter to the Presidency players. Mr. Patel, after consulting them, came and told us that the Presidency people want to threaten us by saying that if we did not play they will not in future play with the Parsees. This threat enraged the Parsees. It was as if a council of was held by Mr. Patel. On the evening of the 26th Mr. Patel asked not only the players but others also. Some said we must not care for the threat, while others said "Take care, the Bombay Gymkhana, finding themselves weak took hold of the petty excuse (school-boys making noise on the field, and ran away from the field, and the Presidency might follow suit." Mr. Patel was there and then therefore asked to write a letter stating that we shall play it out under any circumstances. When asked the meaning of "under any circumstances," Mr. Patel said that he can get up a team, but not a representative one. Fancy, when Mr. Patel said this he was asked to bind himself to contradict if any such statement was made in the papers that it was not a representative team. Of course in the very face of facts he could not do so. This stupid way of asking Mr. Patel to contradict excited the Parsees, and may excite most of your readers, I think. The Parsees thought of sending a second team, with which the Presidency refused to play. I challenge Mr. Newnham to contradict all what I have said above.

By the way, as regards the threat of the gallant Captain to meet again the Parsees, will you please allow me to ask him if he remembers the Bombay Gymkhana breaking up a fixture on a very paltry excuse? Was that not a fixture I ask? But by this time the world knows that the Bombay Gymkhana people were too weak to oppose the Parsees. I am sure the gallant Captain and his brave men will not follow the example of the Bombay Gymkhana. It will be but a poor revenge.

The Parsees believed and still believe that the gallant Captain and his men were elated by the trifling victory they had obtained over Lord Hawke at Poona. You may call that match a draw in favour of Poona, but I don't say so. The Poona men were defeated in the first innings. But in the second innings Lord Hawke's two best men were run out and a third had to retire which turned the scale a bit. Out of the two run-outs, the decision against one, as you say, was wrong.

At this stage I beg leave to state a stupid point as regards the umpires which also came in the way to a certain extent in breaking up the match. It is quite certain that the Parsees enjoy a decided superiority over Englishmen in India. But very few people out of Bombay know one thing, and I hope they will sympathise with the Parsees when they come to know about it. Does the cricketing world know that no Parsee umpire is allowed? Why not, I ask emphatically? Are they not good judges? Have they not given satisfaction formerly? Have they not acted as such? What would the cricketing world think if they were told that the Bombay Gymkhana have made it a rule to have their own umpires for any matches played on their own ground. I say it is a shame to say so. Fancy in Lord Hawke's match against the Parsees men who acted as umpires were those who were deadly against the Parsee cricketers being defeated by them year after year. I must candidly confess, however, that save a couple of wrong decisions the umpires acted honourably. But that does not show that Parsee umpires may not be allowed since European umpires act fairly.—Yours, &c.,

MEHA M.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Captain Newnham has gone into a rage at what he supposes to be the failure of the Parsees to keep their engagement to play a match with the Presidency Eleven. So far as I am aware, "the Parsee cricket authorities" (Captain Newnham can only explain what he means by these words) had not made an engagement, and if an engagement was made, it will enlighten the public to know who have the happiness of posing themselves as the Parsee cricket authorities. I know as a fact that some of the Anglo-Indians who air themselves as the exponents of English cricket here had the gentlemanly instinct of sending a message to Mr. Pavri or to Mr. Patel on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, that if the Parsees failed to play a match with them on the 2nd instant and the following days they would not meet the Parsees any more on the cricket field. I think Lord Hawke can bear testimony on this point. What does Captain Newnham think of this sportsmanlike message? If not for anything, for this message the Parsees ought to have refused to play a match. The first excuse brought out by the English team for their refusal to play a match with the Parsees about a year ago was the noisy character of the Parsee crowd. Now that an independent man like Mr. Clement Scott has completely annihilated that untenable ground Captain Newnham has the inventive genius of finding another. "The Parsee cricket authorities" can well after this keep quiet, and if the English cricketers here find it extremely difficult if not impossible to meet them again, the Parsees may well rest content with the laurels earned by them for the past six years here as well as in different parts of India. I regret that owing to the absence of both Messrs. Pavri and Patel from Bombay Captain Newnham's statements have up to this time not been challenged.—Yours, &c.

Jan 6. VOX POPULI.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As about two-thirds of the candidates at the Bombay centre of the Matriculation Examination passed in English this year, and only one-third of the candidates passed in English of the Ahmedabad centre, it is to be hoped that one of the lenient examiners from the Bombay centre will be appointed to Ahmedabad next year, and that the English examiner, who was appointed to the Ahmedabad centre this year, will be permitted to try his obdurate hand on the Bombay candidates next year. If this is done, there will be some chance of equalising results next year. The History Examiner, at the Matriculation Examination, should also be gently reminded of the fact that he is expected to draw up a paper for the Matriculation Examination, and not for the B.A. or M.A. Examination.—Yours, &c.,

Gujerat, Jan. 6. MATRICULATE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there was a great discrepancy between the standard, which was maintained in English at the recent Matriculation Examination at the Ahmedabad centre, and the standard which was enforced at the Bombay and Poona centres, many of the candidates hope that you will recommend, through the medium of your powerful journal, that the English paper at the Matriculation Examination may, in future, be divided into four sections, and that *all* the answers to *only one* of these sections may be examined by each of the examiners. If this arrangement is followed, then there will be some chance that all the candidates will be treated fairly in future. But at present the results of the Matriculation Examination are about as problematical as those of the Umballa sweep. When the candidates first beheld the History paper, which was set at the recent Matriculation Examination, they were terrified at the formidable nature of the paper, but the results of the History Examination have been so unexpectedly favourable, that the candidates are simply astonished at these results, and all who had to answer the History paper are reminded of the sentiment, which is expressed in the celebrated line "parturiunt montes, dignitur ridiculus mus."—Yours, &c.,

Surat, Jan. 7. CANDIDATE.

A CHRISTIANIA correspondent tells us that the applicants for admission to Nansen's little staff are numerous, being mostly Norwegians or Englishmen. Two and three refusals do not discourage them. Some are not regarded as serious. There are school-boys who cannot be ready exactly at the date of departure, but will join the expedition later. Others not sure of the paternal permission, do not dare to sign their names and real addresses. A Swedish barber offers his services for shaving and hair-dressing. The most characteristic offers, perhaps, are those of some Englishmen, who say they will enliven the long winter days on board by "comic songs."

A NEW hair ornament is made of marabout feathers with a beautiful real butterfly perched thereon. It is really a charming finish to a prettily arranged coiffure—but it is alas! also a finish of another kind to the bright gay fluttering insect and no matter how becoming it must be condemned. Artificial butterflies are surely good enough for any one.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

WE have received a series of very fine artistic photographs by Mr. Shapoor M. Bhedwar of Bombay, illustrating the ordination of a Parsee priest. These photographs had the honour of being exhibited at the Camera Club Exhibition, recently held at Charing Cross Road, London, to which works were only admitted, after careful inspection, on the ground of their exceptional artistic merits. The first of the series "the Invocation" represents a venerable Parsee priest invoking the blessing of Heaven on the neophyte; the second shows the latter undergoing his first ablution, kneeling nude before the chief priest. The candidate at this stage has undergone the discipline of two retreats of ten days each, passed in prayer and pious meditation, and the ablution symbolises the purification of the mind thus effected. The third represents the initiation by the High Priest into the rites and doctrines of the religion of Zoroaster. The young priest is exhorted to recognise and adore the Master of all that is good, the Principle of all righteousness, Ormuzd, with purity of thought, of word, and of action. The fourth represents the last stage of the ceremony, when the neophyte receives final orders and is allowed to officiate and perform all the religious ceremonies, with his eyes fixed, on the sacred fire, representative of the divine flame, which is to be kindled in his own soul. The fifth and final picture of the series represents the "full-blown Priest," fully initiated, and permitted to approach the altar, to feed the sacred fire with sandal wood and frankincense. These argento-type photographs are of large size, and received special notice and high commendation in the London and provincial press—a commendation which they well deserve. The series obtained the gold medal in December at the Photographic Society of India's Exhibition in Calcutta, where professional artists from England as well as India were exhibited.

A SPIN ON BACHELORS.

SEEING a short paragraph on "spins" in the *Bombay Gazette* the other day, it has occurred to me that, perhaps, readers of the said paper may possibly like to know a four-years' spin's views on bachelors. (By the way, the writer on spins does not believe there are any four-years' spins.)

Bachelors may be divided into two classes—the eligible and the ineligible. To the first class belongs the man, in regard to whom spins have a hope that he will one day be caught, not by a woman who rushes into matrimony to save herself from the disgrace (*Is* it a disgrace ?) of being an old maid, and who prefers him to nobody; but by one who has a loving heart, and a sweet, happy face. She will make him happy too, soothe his cares, and save him worry, and he will for ever walk up and down the Presidency, proclaiming the advantages of double blessedness. To the other class—the ineligible bachelors—belongs he whom spins look upon as quite a confirmed bachelor—one who is likely to prove ever unwilling to sacrifice his so-called privileges, preferring rather to enjoy life in this "land of perpetual sunshine" without an encumbrance, by which he means a wife. His obstinacy grows out of his ignorance. Who embroiders dainty house-slippers for him, mends his socks, sews on his buttons, sees that he tucks a clean pocket-handkerchief in the sleeve of his dress-coat, or even brings to his mind the necessity of changing house-slippers for evening ones ere he sets out for the dinner-party or nautch? He buys *ready-made* slippers (probably at the most expensive house in the city), perhaps his "boy" occasionally supplies a missing button on some garment, while he allows his *saheb* to depart to enjoy the sweets of society—minus a pocket-handkerchief. I have even heard of a young man who went to a ball in crewel-worked slippers, and did not realise his mistake till dance No. 5—Valse—Miss Woodhouse—when the fact was pointed out to him by his fair partner! Possibly he was not an ineligible bachelor. Such forgetfulness may have beenowing to his having been in love, and therefore a little absent-minded. What are *shoes* compared with the adored object of a man's affections? We, spins, think that ineligible bachelors are always rather conceited—almost disdaining to hold sweet converse with fresh, pretty girls—preferring to talk to other men's wives about nothing in particular.

Well, my fellow-spins, we can be happy without them. Most of us have the sense to know that a woman's companionship is often preferable to, and more elevating than, that of many a being in trousers. We all rather like subalterns. They are a nice, useful, sociable race of men. They never make us feel our own ignorance on learned topics. I suppose it is because they don't know how to. But there, I have said that we, like subalterns, for, as has been well said, they are often *desirers* of learning, which once arrived at, proves their strongest armour; they are lovers at all points, and true defenders of the faith of women.

Why do bachelors think that the watchword of us, spins, is ever matrimony? Surely it points to a high opinion of themselves and their personal, intellectual, or pecuniary attractions. *A propos* of this, men (and especially *young* men) have an opinion that to attempt to converse with women on serious topics is impossible and absurd. We simply could not understand you—at least, so you think. I have heard men say that they cannot talk to women, because they feel they cannot suit their conversation to ours, which is of necessity frivolous and foolish. You think that the more pretty speeches you whisper in a woman's ear, the more she appreciates you. The words of a complimenter flow easily from him, but they are so shallow that they bear no weight at all. He divides his speeches (and his heart) among so many women that very little falls to the lot of each shareholder.

We spins are not all alike. Bachelors think we are all anxious to rush headlong into matrimony. Alas! it is often a fatal plunge. Nowadays, women have grand fields of usefulness opened out to them to enable them to earn honest and comfortable livelihoods. We are not so dependent on the lords of creation as our great grandmothers were. You bachelors make a sad mistake when you think you are compromising yourselves by giving us your friendship and offering us those little attentions which all women dearly love to receive. Nowadays, if a young man talks to a young lady, it points to the fact that he has been smitten by her charms; if he is seen walking with her, he is in love; and if he offers her his arm, they are engaged! We spins wish all bachelors to realise that a man may be kind and polite to a woman without his being obliged eventually to ask her to become his wife.

A FOUR-YEARS' SPIN.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

BOMBAY play-goers will be glad to learn that Mr. Willard's powerful company is still to play at the Gaiety Theatre. Public appreciation of Mr. Willard's capable catering for their entertainment shows no sign of relaxing, and certainly there is no apparent disposition on Mr. Willard's part to relinquish his efforts. Night after night a new and attractive programme is offered, and this week's promises to equal if it does not eclipse that of any previous week. To-night, to-morrow, and Wednesday, Messrs. Gilbert and Grossmith's eccentric opera, "Haste to the Wedding," is to be produced; on Thursday, the ever-popular "Miss Decima" will be played; and for Friday a special entertainment has been arranged, Miss Vera Patey is to take her benefit. The share of credit due to Miss Patey for the success of the long run at the Gaiety is very great. Her sprightliness, vivacity, and versatile ability have over and over again been remarked upon, and whatever task she takes in hand is certain to be creditably performed. It must, therefore, be a source of satisfaction to those who had seen her in the many characters she makes all her own, to have an opportunity afforded them of showing their appreciation of her merits by crowding the theatre, on Friday evening. "Arabian Nights" is to be presented, and in this piece there is every opportunity for her to display her powers. On Saturday evening the same play will be given, but it is to be hoped that Friday will be made the occasion of a well-filled house. "Haste to the Wedding," which is to performed to-night, has we believe, never yet been represented in Bombay. Some idea of the piece may, therefore, be gathered from the following sketch of the plot. Miss Patey plays the part of "Sophy" Miss Bennett, Patty; Jackson, Mr. Fearnley; Woodpecker, Mr. Bathurst; and

Bopaddy, Mr. Hall ; appropriate throughout is the distribution of the caste :—

Act I. opens in a room at Mr. Woodpecker's house. Jackson, his valet, is on the scene, arranging his master's various belongings. Patty, a servant-maid at the Marchioness of Market Harborough, soon after comes in to see the wedding presents, it being Mr. Woodpecker's wedding morning. She and the valet here introduced a duet "The Wedding takes place at Eleven." Jackson concludes this by kissing Patty. Uncle Bopaddy, a very deaf gentleman, here enters with a band-box containing a Leghorn straw hat, his contribution to the present list. Mr. Woodpecker is now introduced on the scene. He had been riding in the Park, and his horse had bolted from him, and when he eventually catches it the horse is placidly devouring a lady's Leghorn hat, trimmed with poppies, which is hanging from the bough of a tree, the owner in question being engaged in an affectionate *tete-a-tete* with a gentleman on a seat underneath. He apologised, but the gentleman was in a perfect fury, and struck at him, and Woodpecker simply jumped on his horse and galloped away, throwing a coin, either shilling or sovereign, he was not sure which, as a recompense. Mr. Woodpecker here sings a little ballad dilating on the charms of his affiance, and the eccentricities of her father, who allows her to be kissed only by her cousin, a Mr. Foodle. At the conclusion of this the heroine of the hat episode bursts in upon him, and tearfully demands her hat, and simply refuses to leave the house till she gets it. The wedding party arrive, and in desperation Woodpecker promises to call at a milliner's on his way to church and buy a hat, and send it to her. He then pushes her into a room as the wedding party come in with a pretty chorus, "Ring, ye Joy Bells." Here a few complications ensue, and the marriage is declared off only, however to be declared on again a minute later, and away they go off to church. In scene II is brought before us an ante-room at a milliner's. Enter the milliner, Sophy who sings "By daeams of Profit lured." Then enters Woodpecker singing "I want a Hat," Sophy recognises Woodpecker as a former swain, who has basely deserted her. He promises to behave better in future and she goes off to get the hat just as the wedding party, tired of waiting in the cabs at the door, burst into the room, thinking it is the Registrar's office, and some very funny and curious complications bring the 1st Act to a conclusion. Act II shows the Drawing-room of the Marchioness of Market Harborough, the milliner having told Mr. Woodpecker that hats like the one he is in search of are very scarce, but only last week she sold one to the Marchioness. Of course Woodpecker having got married calls up to try and borrow the said hat. He is taken for a celebrated singer who has promised to sing at the Marchioness's reception, and of course complications of a most ludicrous character ensue to crown it all. The wedding party take possession of the supper-room and the sumptuous spread prepared for the guests of the Marchioness under the impression that it is the St. James's Restaurant, and poor Woodpecker is simply frantic on learning that the Marchioness has given the hat away to Mrs. General Buntlunder, and the curtain descends on Act II. Act III, is a room in General Buntlunder's house. The old Fire-eater is having a bath. Woodpecker again is to the fore in quest of the hat, more complications follow, capped by the General finding that it is his own wife who has had her hat eaten up, and this scene closes with the General dragging Woopecker off to his (Woodpecker's) house to confront his wife. In the next scene is shown the exterior of Woodpecker's house. It is night time, and the complications culminate with the wedding party, all being "run in" by an officious constable, and Woodpecker, who has managed to give them the slip, hearing his coming, is compelled to give Mrs. Buntlunder in charge to avoid her husband recognizing her. Eureka Woodpecker finds that Bopaddy's present is a facsimile of the identical straw, and of course Buntlunder is flabbergasted when his wife bursts in upon him hatted, and demands the reason of his long absence. Woodpecker's explanation is accepted, and the conjugal relations are smoothly adjusted and all ends happily.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Poona Volunteers do not take part in the Camp-of-Exercise.

Three companies of the 4th Bengal Infantry, at Silchar, have been ordered to rejoin head-quarters at Fyzabad.

A Wing of the 19th Bengal Lancers at Jhelum attends the last phase of the Ghukur Cavalry Camp, on the 21st instant.

Captain R. D. Pyrke, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been invalided home by a medical board.

Lieutenant B. Marlow, Military Accounts Department, has proceeded to Bombay to inspect accounts of Corps and Departments.

Lieutenant T. H. Henderson, Adjutant, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been granted privilege leave from the 9th January to the 8th April.

Lieutenant F. Caswell, on promotion from the 7th Dragoon Guards, has been directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, into which he has been promoted.

Captain C. F. Beardmore, Paymaster, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, has been allowed to exchange with Captain P. Shehan, Paymaster of the 2nd Scottish Rifles, and to go home, leaving Karachi on the 24th January.

The No. 6 Bombay Native Mountain Battery is expected to reach Poona, on the 7th instant, from Madras. It has been quartered at Bhamo, where a section of the battery has been left behind until relieved by a section of the No. 5 Mountain Battery in Mekran.

The head-quarters of the advanced Southern Force marched from Poona and Kirkee, to Wagholi, on the 5th instant. Colonel Goldsmith commanded the Advanced Guard, and Colonel Mauder, the 1st Infantry Brigade. The Sappers and Miners joined the force on the Ahmednagar Road.

The following acting promotions have been made in the Commissariat Transport Department, in the place of the late Captain H. B. Warden, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, and officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class:—Major W. J. Orr, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, to be Officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class ; Captain W. R. Wickham, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th Class, to be officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class ; and Lieutenant S. W. Lincoln, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to be officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 4th Class.

A MUTINY EPISODE.

When Messrs. Hutchinson published Sir George Grey's Biography a couple of months ago one point in it, says the *Daily Chronicle*, created a particular interest. It was claimed for Sir George that he did much to save India for England at the time of the Mutiny by, on his own responsibility, deflecting at the Cape troops on the way to China. To this the critics—rather one or two of them—said : "Did he deflect troops on his own authority ?" secondly, "If he did deflect them, did it do any good ?" Sir George Grey has written a letter to Mr. Rees, the author of the biography, which will no doubt settle the points at issue once and for all. Sir George says he not only hurried up resources from the Cape, but deflected home troops, and that the assistance he thus sent turned out to be of the utmost value. Sir George Grey had a letter from Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, telling him of the troubles with the natives. About the same time he had a letter from Lord Canning, saying all the assistance they needed in India was a few saddle-horses. Sir George took a different view from my Lord Canning. But here are Sir George's own words :—

At this crisis a transport arrived bringing Colonel Adrian Hope and the 93rd Regiment on the way to Singapore, there to join Lord Elgin. I did not hesitate to require and instruct this transport to proceed without an hour's unnecessary delay direct to Calcutta instead of to Singapore, to ascertain if the Governor-General deemed it necessary to retain them. Colonel Adrian Hope agreed to act on my suggestion in this respect if I would assume the whole responsibility of the proceeding.

Never backward in risking blame when action to be taken, Sir George took the responsibility of deflecting the 93rd wholly on his own shoulders. And that was not all, for the cruiser in Simons Bay was put to use for the purpose of intercepting other transports and ordering them up to Calcutta. As to the effect of the deflection of the troops Sir George takes in particular the case of the 93rd :—

The result of this proceeding was that the speedy taking of Lucknow was rendered possible to Sir Collin Campbell, the 93rd Highlanders, under the noble Adrian Hope, a detachment of the 82nd, and the battery of artillery from the Cape completing the forces with which he achieved that object.

Sir George Grey's letter is as modest in tone as it is specific in statement.

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MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P., ON "BRITAIN'S DUTY TO INDIA."

[From "*Representative Men on Questions Social and Political*," *Published by the National Press Agency, London.*]

I, first of all, fully acknowledge all the good that Britain has done in India. But in this short paper I cannot go more into this subject.

The whole scope of Britain's duty to India is comprehended in justice and honourable and faithful fulfilment of the most solemn pledges of the British people. When this is done, both Britain and India will have cause for rejoicing, and for blessing each other with prosperity, instead of—as under the present unnatural system of administration—some profit to England, and impoverishment to India.

In 1833 Parliament passed a clause in the East India Act of that year, as follows:—"That no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company."

Macaulay called the clause, "that wise, that benevolent, that noble clause," and said, "that to the last day of my life I shall be proud of having been one of those who assisted in the framing of the bill which contains that clause. Is this solemn, "wise, benevolent, and noble" pledge sealed and sanctioned by an Act of Parliament, faithfully fulfilled with such honour and sincerity as an Englishman always proudly claims? The clause was passed in 1833, and let us see what was said about it in 1853, as being a dead-letter during all the twenty years, an unworthy and un-English non-fulfilment of the promise. In 1853 Lord Monteagle said : "There had been a practical exclusion of them (the Indians) from all 'covenanted services,' as they were called, from the passing of the last Charter (in 1833) up to the present time (1853)." Mr. Bright, after referring to the clause of 1833, said : "Whereas as a matter of fact from that time to this no person in India had been so employed, who might not have been equally employed before that clause was enacted." Mr. Bright quoted Mr. Cameron (Fourth Member of Council in India, President of the Indian Law Commission, and of the Council of Education for Bengal), as follows : "But during the twenty years that have since elapsed, not one of the natives has been appointed to any office, except such as they were eligible to before the statute." Earl Granville said : "I, for one, speaking individually, have never felt the slightest alarm at natives well qualified and fitted for public employments, being employed in any branch of the public service of India." And Lord Graville was a cautious statesman.

In 1858 the pledge of 1833 was renewed still more emphatically and solemnly by the Great Proclamation of that year, and was still more strengthened by the noble, truly English, and manly, and righteous words : "In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."

Can anything be more solemn and binding ? Will not the British nation be true to their words ? In 1860 a committee of the India Office, consisting of five members of the Council of the Secretary of State expressed themselves as to the conduct of the British Indian authorities about the clause of 1833, that that conduct was open to the charge of "Keeping promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope." In 1869 the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India, said : "With regard, however, to the employment of natives in the government of their country, in the covenanted service formerly of the Company, and now of the Crown, I must say that we have not fulfilled our duty or the promises and engagements which we have made."

This was said when a clause was proposed, by which about a sixth of the annual appointments to the Covenanted Civil Service were left to be filled up in India by the Indians. This (a poor and small fulfilment of the clause of 1833) was proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1868 and carried by the Duke of Argyle in 1870. But even this poor and partial fulfilment of the clause of 1833 has a melancholy history. The Indian authorities set their faces against it from the very beginning, and when, under pressure of Lord Cranbrook, were after seven years ultimately compelled to give effect to the clause, they muddled and mangled it, made such rules (intentionally or unintentionally I cannot say) as were calculated to bring discredit on that concession, and adopted every possible and plausible means to make it a dead letter ; and a dead letter it is now ! with a restricted, subordinate, and a smaller "provincial service" substituted in its place. This is a most mischievous seed of discontent and dissatisfaction sown by the British Indian authorities and the late Secretary of State for India, Lord Cross. It is a bitter disappointment to India. The statute of 1870 exists, but its soul is dead and gone ! It is a deplorable and un-English story into the details of which I cannot enter in this limited paper. It is a sad blunder. It has again shaken confidence in the honour of the British word.

If, however, the pledge of 1833 is fulfilled in the manner described below, a full reparation for this disappointment will be included therein, and its sting will be completely removed.

Now the question is, how this pledge, which has remained unfulfilled for sixty years, is to be honorably and honestly carried out. The answer to this was given as far back as 1853, and still more deliberately and fully in 1860. During the debate in 1853, Lord Stanley (now Lord Derby) contended for and suggested the only just course. He contended that there should be examinations in India as well as in England. He said : "He could not refrain from expressing his conviction that in refusing to carry on examinations in India as well as in England —a thing that was easily practically—the Government were, in fact, negativing that which they declared to be one of the principal objects of their bill, and confining the Civil Service, as heretofore, to Englishmen. The result was unjust, and he believed it would be most pernicious." Really this "unjust and most pernicious" result must be corrected by an honest acceptance and fulfilment of the promise of 1833.

After the great Proclamation of 1858, Sir Charles Wood, as Secretary of State for India, appointed a committee of five members of his council to report upon the clause of 1833. The committee reported (January 20th, 1860) nearly a third of a century ago, and during which period great strides have been made in education and general enlightenment and fitness for any duty. In this report the committee, after referring to the clause of 1833, and pointing out the inequality of the treatment of the Indians, expresses its opinion that "Were this inequality removed we should no longer be exposed to the charge of keeping promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope." This charge still remains.

The committee next considers how the promise could be faithfully fulfilled. I give the result of their deliberations in their own words, unanimously adopted.

"5. Two modes have been suggested by which the object in view might be attained. The first is by allotting a certain portion of the total number of appointments declared in each year to be competed for in India by natives and by all other natural-born subjects of Her Majesty resident in India. The second is to hold simultaneously two examinations, one in England and one in India, both being, as far as practicable, identical in their nature, and those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one list, according to merit, by the Civil Service Commissioners. The committee have no hesitation in giving the preference to the second scheme as being the fairest and the most in accordance with the principles of a general competition for a common object."

Simultaneous examinations, in India and England, for all the services for which at present examinations are held in England alone, is the only honourable and honest method of faithfully fulfilling the repeated pledges of the last sixty years. And I appeal to the British people and Parliament to vindicate their honour for good faith and sincerity by giving effect to this "second scheme." This reform is also one of the most important remedies, if not "the" most important remedy, for the "extreme poverty" of India. It will bring to England far greater prosperity in the shape of commerce and industry, with India's blessing, than that she at present derives with India's curse upon it. I cannot discuss here this great question of the "Poverty of India," and must content myself by referring to my book on that dismal subject. Macaulay said in his speech for the fulfilment of the "noble clause" of 1833 : "I have no fears ; the path of duty is plain before us, and it is also the path of wisdom, of national prosperity, of national honour."

This reform of simultaneous examinations in India and England for all the services is demanded, therefore, not only for British honour, British wisdom, and British prosperity, but also by the most urgent necessities of India ; for increasing the prosperity of England and India, and for the thorough security of the British power, which will then become founded upon justice, and on the satisfaction and contentment of the people. Britain may then defy half-a-dozen Russias.

It is also urgently necessary that all the subordinate services should be recruited by suitable competitive examinations, as is done in this country and in the United States, in order to put an end to all abuse of patronage, to all jobbery, favouritism, nepotism and backdoor influences ; the competition being open to all Her Majesty's subjects—Europeans and Indians.

The other important reform needed by India is due elective representation of the people in the Legislative Councils of India, and directly in the Imperial Parliament. Exceedingly important though this subject is, I do not go into it here at present. In 1892 one inadequate Act was passed about the Legislative Councils, but in the debate Mr. Gladstone said :

"Her Majesty's Government ought to understand that it will be regarded as a most grave disappointment, if, after all the assurances we have received that an attempt will be made to bring into operation this powerful engine of government, there should not be some result such as we anticipate from their action. . . . . But after the assurances we have had from persons of the highest capacity and the greatest responsibility, I believe we are justified in looking forward not merely to a nominal but to a real living representation of the people of India. . . . . All these things induce us to look forward cheerfully to a great future for India and to expect that a real success will attend the genuine application, even though it may be a limited one, of the elective principles to the government of that vast and almost immeasurable community."

Mr. Gladstone himself is now the Prime Minister. It is now in his hands and power to give us the "Real Living Representation." We look forward with hope, and trust we shall not do so in vain, from such a man as Mr. Gladstone.

Another most important reform is, just financial relations between England and India. I believe (and I trust I shall be corrected if I am mistaken) that while England has taken in one shape or another hundreds of millions, and is taking now about twenty millions or more every year, from the wretchedness of India, the British Exchequer has never spent a single shilling in either acquiring, or maintaining, or administering the Indian Empire. During the whole of England's connection with India every possible expenditure that could be connected with India's name has been mercilessly imposed upon her, as if England itself had not the slightest concern, except to take from the Indian "masses living on scanty subsistence" anything she possibly can—say in salaries and emoluments (from Rs. 1,000 and upwards per annum) about one hundred millions of rupees, and more in salaries of under Rs. 1,000, per annum, and pensions in India Rs. 2,300,000 and payments in England about £2,600,000 per annum ; besides all the expenditure on about 60,000 European soldiers ; and all the expenditure in England. Now all this is only what is taken by European "personne." directly connected with the Government. But, besides that, a large amount is taken by non-official Europeans under the indirect support and influence of the Government and of European officials, who naturally but thoughtlessly desire to favour their own countrymen.

Every farthing for all wars in Asia, inside or outside of India, has been forced to be paid by India. I shall be glad to be corrected if I am mistaken. The only exception to such unjust relations, as far as I know, is the small contribution of the five millions made by Mr. Gladstone from the British Treasury towards the expenses of the last uncalled-for Afghan War, which (writing from memory) I think cost some £20,000,000 or more.

The military authorities are always full of war projects with a light-heart, and with hopes of promotions and honours, because it is not they or England that have to pay, but the wretched and helpless Indians !

I shall now give a few minor instances of these one-side and unjust relations. The India Office buildings and fitting-up cost £504,600. The salaries of the staff, from the Secretary of State to the lowest employe, and other annual expenditure, amounted to £233,000 last year. The cost of the building and fitting-up of the Royal Engineering College is £134,000, besides other expenditure incurred upon it from the Indian revenue. And yet this College was, as Mr., now Sir, Grant Duff, as Under-Secretary of State for India, boasted, to offer to English youths a first-rate education cheaper than a third-rate education elsewhere ; while, on the top of that, some of these English youths were to be employed in India to the exclusion of her own children ! And, strange to say, every farthing of the whole of the above expenditure of the India Office and the College is taken from the poverty of India. On the other hand, the cost of the buildings of the Colonial Office is exclusive of site, £100,000. The annual expenditure of that office is for 1891-2 above £42,000. And every farthing of this is paid" from the British Exchequer !" Lord Kimberley is made Lord President of the Council and the Secretary of State for India. I understand that the salary for the India Office is to be drawn in full from the Indian Revenue, and the salary for the Presidentship of the Council to be saved. If so, rich England must save and poor India must pay ! Again, the European uncovenanted service of India made an agitation, and the Government, "liberal" with the wretched Indian people's money, decided to grant them 1s. 9d. per rupee for exchange for their pensions. I hear that a new agitation is now being raised among all classes of European officials in India for payment of furlough allowances, and even for permission to remit a portion of their pay not exceeding half, at an exchange of 1s. 9d. per rupee. Will Government really inflict this oppression and injustice upon the Indians ? Exchange at present is 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d., and may go down to 1s. per rupee. Who is to make up this difference between 1s. and 1s. 9d. ? Is the British Exchequer going to pay it ? Or is it to rain down from heaven ? I do hope and trust that Anglo-Indian rapaciousness and oppression of the last century are not coming back upon us, in the insidious and plausible disguise of "liberality" to European servants, with mercilessness and thoughtlessness towards the helpless Indians.

Further, as if the crushing weight of the original unbearable burden of the European Services, and its further destructive aggravation of a great deal more by the fall in exchange, were not enough for India's misery, new cries are arising that "something or other must be done" to save the merchant from his risks of the chances of trade ; and to these criers it is not of the slightest consequence that the burden of that "something or other" will be thrown upon the already crushed Indian people !

If so, it is sad to see as if there was utter heartlessness towards the condition of the Indian people, and an all-absorbing selfishness for themselves among the Anglo-Indians.

There is one very important matter more, which I can only indicate here in a few words. I mean the Treaty relations between the Indian Princes and the British Indian Government. They are not of a satisfactory character, and bad seeds are being sown again by the British Indian authorities. The Princes are loyal to the core, as they have every reason to be, but the constant and insidious nibbling into their rights and powers, and the revival of some mischievous principles, may in time lead to unpleasant results ; while there is no reason whatever why these relations should not be of the most cordial and satisfactory character, to the benefit of both parties.

I am sure the British people do not desire that they should be a curse, and a dishonour, and an injustice to India. They desire (and it is quite within their power to do so by the fulfilment of their pledges) that England and India should be blessings to each other, as their true interests are identical. Events have so shaped themselves that if Britain treated the people of India with honour and justice, instead of her servants (the British Indian authorities) violating solemn pledges and crushing British India with the evils of a foreign domination, the people of India will fight on England's side against Russia or any other power with all the deep and true patriotism of fighting for their own hearts and homes. I appeal to the people and Parliament of this great nation to bring about this happy result, so that the glorious and blessed words of your great Proclamation of 1858 may be fulfilled : "*In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward.*"

THE NIZAM-UL-MULK.

We endeavoured to enlighten our readers some litte time ago, writes the Allahabad paper as to the names of persons and places figuring in the reports, from Central Asia, Afghanistan, Chitral and the Indian borderland. Yet another small item of information may now be given. The new ruler of Chitral has, heretofore, been generally known as "the Nizam-ul-Mulk," the idea being that this was his title. He should, however, be called simply "Nizam-ul-Mulk," such being the name bestowed upon him by his father Aman-ul-mulk who ruled over Chitral for so many years. The title of "The Nizam" is familiar enough as borne by the ruler of the Hyderabad State, though it has puzzled philologists who hold that it is a European corruption of "Nizam." They may, perhaps, explain how in the far away Hindu Kush country "Nizam" should come to be borne as a name. The word, by the way, is applied to certain classes of soldiers in the Turkish Army, and is used also in Persia. Our correspondents who wrangled over Koohs and Koches may here find a new outlet for their controversial energy.

Nizam-ul-Mulk is not an amiable person according to one who knows him. He is notoriously vicious, even judged by oriental standards, and is of a treacherous disposition. The Indian Government cannot, however, be always playing the role of king maker in the trans-frontier States under their protection, though on occasions they may be forced to interfere in their own interests. Their policy is rather to accept accomplished facts, leaving the people and the ruling families to settle their own disputes. In feudatory States within the confines of India itself, the case is different, the Chiefs holding their possessions under *sanads* granted by Government and being entitled to support save where they have flagrantly abused their powers. Nizam-ul-Mulk was under a cloud of suspicion during his father's life-time, and though he was the eldest son of the old Mehtar, his appeal for assistance against his younger brother was ignored when the Chitral chiefship fell vacant. The Indian Government preserved an absolutely neutral attitude, and they have not departed from this even during the exciting events of the last six weeks. The new Mehtar will be accepted as having established himself in power, and upon his future behaviour will depend the amount of friendly consideration extended to him. His visit to Gilgit impressed him so much that we have probably heard the last of his Russian proclivities. He was grateful for the hospitality shown to him, and the deputation of Dr. Robertson to his State may keep him from going astray.

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NOTES FROM THE *BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL RECORD.*

Does the Educational Department do all it can, or might, do towards helping to lessen the appalling annual mortality from snake-bites ? Do people realize that, in the Bombay Presidency alone, an average of 100 deaths per mensem throughout the year are registered from this cause ? The Government of India suggested two years ago that pictures of poisonous snakes should be circulated in the districts where they are common to enable people to identify those snakes which are poisonous with a view to their destruction. We believe that, in Australia, coloured representations of all the indigenous venomous snakes are by Government order displayed on the walls of all schools, and the children are carefully instructed how to distinguish the poisonous from the innocuous, and also how to treat snake-bite. Could the Bombay Natural History Society do a similar service, at the expense of Government, for the schools of this Presidency, accompanying the pictures with similar instructions in the Vernaculars, and if so, would any good result ? There are, of course, special difficulties in India. The question of identification is usually a less difficulty than the superstitious reluctance to kill snakes or otherwise incur their enmity. It is an article of belief with all Hindus that an offended snake will remember an injury for eleven years, and then contrive some revenge. The idea, consequently, is rather to propitiate than to make war upon and destroy. Notwithstanding the special difficulties, however, the suggestion of the Government of India is decidedly worth carrying out. An accurate knowledge of facts is the foundation of all science, and before the face of science superstitions sooner or later retreat and disappear.

The two most popular treatises on education in use in this Presidency are Fitch's Lectures and Herbert Spencer's "Education." Of these Fitch is incomparably the more useful, but from a variety of circumstances, amongst them the author's eminence in other fields, there is a fascination about Spencer's book which has given it a peculiar hold on many thoughtful teachers. It is undoubtedly one of the most stimulating and suggestive books a teacher can read, and is not least valued by many who feel that his treatment of some subjects is viewy, one-sided and incomplete. The admirable criticism on Spencer, we reprinted some months ago, by the late and much lamented Mr. Quick was, we have reason to know, widely studied and greatly valued ; and in this issue we give a still more vigorous attack by Professor Laurie on what is generally allowed to be the weakest of Spencer's chapters, that on moral education. The lecture will well repay a careful perusal.

We deeply regret to record the death, in Germany, at the early age of 62, of Mr. W. A. Russell, who retired from the educational inspectorship of the Southern Division and from the Educational Department in the year 1885. Mr. Russell only lived to enjoy his pension about seven years. Indian officials are soon forgotten, but there must be still many members of the department who will remember Mr. Russell's kindness of heart and charm of conversation, and his quaint and unconventional ways. He was an excellent scholar and judge of scholarship, and always keen to note any literary promise in his subordinates. Mr. Russell belonged to that valuable class of officials, who have a genuine liking for both the country and the people, and he always made a point of treating native friends and subordinates with precisely the same courtesy and consideration that he would have shewn to his own countrymen or other Europeans. All who ever had personal relations with him will experience a pang of regret at the news of his death.

The *Madras Christian College Magazine* for December in commenting on Mr. Denham's recent admirable address on an Ideal University, points out that Mr. Denham is in error in ascribing some of the defects of Indian Universities to the fact that they were constituted on the model of the University of London, inasmuch as the model was not strictly followed. "Theoretically," says our contemporary, "Madras and London are similar, but any one who has known both can see at once the widest practical differences. The Madras system is really less like that of London than that of the Victoria University." The matter is not, perhaps, of great importance, but it may be worth while to point out that Mr. Denham and his critic are both right and both wrong. When the great despatches on Education of 1854 and 1859 were drafted, in which the University of London was prescribed as the most suitable model for India, London only admitted to degrees those sudents who had kept terms in an affiliated college, and the system was the same as that now followed in India. It was not till 1860 that the degrees were thrown open to all the world. The Indian Universities were thus constituted on the model of London, but London as it was before the great changes of 1858-60.

The mention of *The Madras Christian College Magazine* gives us an opportunity of recommending students and students' Societies of this Presidency, who may not be acquainted with our contemporary, to obtain a specimen copy, and subscribe for what is far and away the best and cheapest Students' Magazine in India.

Lady Tennyson has addressed the following touching letter to the Christian College, Madras, in response to a letter of condolence on her husband's death :—"Allow me to assure yourself and the members and Professors of the Christian College, Madras, that my son and myself are deeply grateful that my husband's works are recognized as a blessing to yourselves and to the Empire in general. We share with him the earnest desire that we should all, as fellow-countrymen, feel more and more of community in all that is highet. We thank you most sincerely for your kind expression of sympathy."—*Bombay Educational Record.*

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee's Cotton Circular dated Hongkong, Dec. 22, is thus summarized :—

Remarks.—The strong and excited tenor of advices noticed in our last has been more than fully maintained, and the hardening tendency of rates may be said to have received a further stimulus. This is not in anywise singular, as the dearness of cotton in India is geting every day more and more pronounced, and is being keenly felt. Prices have moved upwards to almost an exceptional range, as high as Rs. 261 having been quoted for the best description, namely, Broach cotton at Bombay, and large forward transactions have been entered into there by exporters for homeward markets, precluding millers from purchasing cheaply. Added to this the confirmation of a short American crop has had a telling effect upon English yarns here which have experienced a sold rise of $10 to $15 and in their turn have affected very favourably prices of higher counts of Indian. All these circumstances combined point to the market here maintaining its firmness, and assuming a still stronger attitude. Any downward movement is absolutely out of question, as the above noted phases are too forcible to admit of any retrograde movement being established in the near future.

All the counts have more or less participated in the rise ; primarily No. 20 which has experienced a further substantial rise of $2 to $2½. Nos. 16 and 12 have had their share of advance, but not in the same degree as in the case of No. 20.

No. 10 has not experienced any material advance over its previous rates, as a principal operator, in order to pick up cheaply from Chinese holdings, effected a few bear sales to create an uneasy feeling, but the attempt does not seem to have met with any success, as at the close a stronger feeling as regards this count has again been to the front.

Total sales of the fortnight sum up 7,300 bales as under :—

2,500	bales	of No. 20	sold	at dlrs.68	to	dlrs.78
800	„	„ 16	„	„ 66	to	" 75
900	„	„ 12	„	„ 65	to	" 72
2,800	„	„ 10	„	„ 63	to	„ 73
300	„	„ 8-6	„	„ 66	to	„ 69

Unsold stocks are about 11,600 bales.

The Shanghai market has followed the Honkong and Bombay markets in the matter of rates—a substantial advance of Tl. 1¼ to Tls. 2 being established in No. 20, which is urgently enquired for at the enhanced prices, as the province of Szechuen, which consumes this count largely, is reported to have fully responded to the above advance. Though the Northern ports are closed to traffic owing to the setting in of winter the demand for No. 16 was briskly kept up, a rise of Tl. 1 to 1¼ being noticeable in this count also. No. 10 is reported to have had a slackened enquiry, though previous rates are fully maintained, and on the resumption of traffic a higher range is looked for. Total sales are reported therefrom of 5,300 bales. Unsold stocks are computed at about 12,500 bales.

The Japan market has also had an exciting time in keeping with the strong tenor of advices from all quarters. About 1,500 bales are reported to have changed hands, principally of No. 20, at hardening rates. The scarcity of raw cotton is being keenly felt by the local mills, which have only sufficient quantity to carry them on till February, and hence it has become absolutely necessary to replenish their stocks before any actual famine sets in.

CENSUS PROBLEMS.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN INDIA.

Mr. J. A. Baines, Census Commissioner for India, was to read a paper on the Distribution and Movement of the Population in India to the Royal Statistical Society during the week following the departure of the last mail. From an early copy of this lecture we reproduce the following. Mr. Baines says :—

When our late President, Dr. Mouat, did me the honour of suggesting that I should read a paper before you last July, I at first proposed to review generally the results of the late census of India, the main returns for which had just been completed. Luckily, however, for me, political events of greater interest and moment supervened, so that I have been able to give more time to the consideration of the mass of figures collected in the course of the operations. The result is, that instead of attempting to review before you, more or less cursorily, the whole range of the information available, I have restricted my paper to the two subjects of most general importance, the distribution and the movement of the population of India.

In dealing with this subject, I must ask you to take India, not as a whole, but piecemeal. It contains, it is true, only a million and a-half of the 52,000,000 of square miles which, according to the computation of one of our fellow-workers in statistics, Mr. Ravenstein, who is on the council of this Society, constitutes the whole land surface of the globe. But, owing to the extraordinary variety of its physical and ethnic conditions, India is not so much a country as a small continent, and as such I propose to consider it in connection with our present subject.

Regarding ethnic variety I have nothing to say at present, but in so far as the physical features of India seem to affect the distribution of its population, I must ask your indulgence for a little geographical disquisition. A glance at the map suffices to indicate the most prominent among the characteristics in question. First of all, of course, comes the great mountain barrier of the north, with its flanking ranges running southwards on the east and west. If we look only at the population of the present day, this remarkable frontier concerns us comparatively little, for the census touches but its skirts, which contain a small fraction only of the inhabitants of India proper. But it is in its historical aspect that we have to regard it, that is, as the obstacle to the overflow into India of the people of countries lying beyond it. If we look at its height, breadth, and continuity it becomes clear that colonisation across it must ever be a matter of time, effected by the passage of small bodies of adventurers through the few and arduous passes that give access to the plains below. These last constitute the second of the main divisions of India. They may be said roughly to comprise the valleys of the two great rivers of Upper India, the Ganges and the Indus, with the lower course of the equally voluminous stream which we know as the Brahmaputra. These would naturally serve as the director of the course of those who had safely penetrated the crevices in the mountain armour, whether from the north-west or the north-east. Colonisation would proceed down the course of the streams, as those who strayed would be brought up by the desert on the one side, and by inhospitable ranges of forest-clad hills on the other, presenting no feature attractive to either a pastoral or an agricultural community. It is this second line of defence, as it may be termed, that bounds the third division of India. Usually, this is taken to include the whole of the peninsula, but I think the circumstances justify greater discrimination. Orthographically, for instance, the variety is great and with the difference above sea level, the climate and vegetation vary, about which I shall have a word or two to say later on. I should therefore divide the plateau of Central India, and the broken hill country to the east and south-east of them from the tableland of the Deccan, and the strips underlying it along the coasts. The first will thus be bounded by an irregular line from the Gangetic plain, round the Aravalli and the southern face of the Satpuras to the Orissa Hills, where they drop down to the Godavari. This rough demarcation leaves the plains of Khandesh, Berar, and the Central Provinces between the above hill country and the Deccan. This last is characterised, first by its more or less abrupt descent on the east and west, and again by its general inclination from north-west to south-east. Between it and the coast, on the east, lies a strip of lowish land, connected on the north, through Orissa, with the Ganges delta, and spreading out on the south over nearly the whole point of the peninsula. The corresponding strip on the west coast is of an entirely different character, and including the detached hills of the extreme south-west, stretches northward to where it widens out into a tract connected with the great river systems of Upper India.

As for Burma, it is enough for our present purposes to recognize the two political divisions, which coincide fairly well with the distinction between the litoral and deltaic country and that sheltered by the western ranges of the province. The northern portion forms, no doubt, a hill tract distinct from the rest, but our information regarding it is by no means complete and the population is not included in our census.

I have now to touch, but as shortly as possible, on the climatic variations of India. It may be thought that these are but very distantly connected with my immediate subject, but I will ask you to allow me the privilege of counsel—I mean, to introduce matter *prima facie* irrelevant, on undertaking to show later on that it is not so. My reason, in short, for entering on this matter at all is that we find from the returns that in India about two-thirds of the population live by agriculture, so that the relative fertility and similar natural advantages of different tracts are factors of the utmost importance in the distribution and movement of the people. I will mention, however, the rainfall only, both because, that is the most distinctive element and because too, it is the one of which we have the fullest record. The averages of rainy days, of relative humidity, of temperature range, and so on, are with me, but for only the principal meteorological stations which are not always those most characteristic of the country round them. But the rainfall has been recorded for many years past at a great number of stations in both British and feudatory territory, and has been carefully analysed by specialists at home and abroad.

One of these, and perhaps the best qualified to form an opinion on the question, has stated that though the average fall of India, as a whole—which, I may mention, is 42 inches—does not differ very much from the general average of the tropical zone, the extreme variations within the limits we have above defined, and excluding Burma, for which the information is at present defective, are such as are without parallel in any other country in the world. I am quite aware that pre-eminence in this respect has been claimed for the British Isles, but I doubt if even this favoured spot can show a fall of 600 inches in one place and one of less than 5 inches in another, as we can in India north of the tropics. Again, it has been established by observations that this remarkable variability is not merely local but periodical, and that, unfortunately, the difference between year and year, or what we may call the uncertainty of the season, varies inversely as the quantity of the fall, so that it is at its maximum in the tracts where the fall is lightest, and the season is most assured, where there is so much rain on an average that a good deal more or less would make scarcely any difference to the harvest. At this point we can establish the link between the climatic sub-division of the country and the geographical as I have above described it, since the latter determines to a very great extent the distribution of the rainfall with which we are now dealing. In India I need not remind you, the latter is periodic or seasonal, though the rainy periods differ in different tracts. I may omit notice of the comparatively restricted action of the winter rain in the Punjab and its neighbourhood, and of the spring storms of the east and south-east of the peninsula, since even in the tracts named their effect is little, compared with that of other factors, in the exploitation of the soil. The seasons to which the cultivator in the greater part of India looks for his existence are the summer and autumn. I will indicate the influence of these two as concisely as I can. The summer rain spends its greatest force on the west coast, passing towards the north-east, with much diminished volume, across the western portion of the plateau of Central India and the plains between that system and the Deccan. It will be seen that the high line of mountains that support the latter on the west lie athwart the line of direction, and prevent most of the fall from passing over into the plain, which, in its turn, is inclined, as I have before remarked, away from the coast. Thus, whilst there is a fall of over 140 inches below, or up to the crest of the range, the country twenty miles inland receives no more than about 30, an amount which diminishes to 20 in the centre of the Deccan. There is a second branch of the south-west rainy current which extends up the Bay of Bengal to Assam. It is then deflected in diminished vigour to the westwards by the Himalayas and meets the current which has passed, as above described along Western India. The upper line of the resultant is weak, but the lower tends to make the fall certain if not copious throughout the hill country of west Bengal and the south of the Central Provinces, a tract included in the third of the sub-divisions I have above adopted. I should add that the progress of the south-west current northward of Rajputana is deflected, and in seasons when it is weak put an end to by strong dry currents from the north-west, which keep it of the plains of the Lower Punjab and Upper Sind, where is found, accordingly, the minimum rainfall of India. Before the south-west wind has done blowing, the eastern portions of the peninsula, which have hitherto received no rain from the other side of the Ghauts, begin to be favoured ; for what is called the north-east monsoon sets in upon the upper portion of the coast, and brings the rain with it as far as the centre of the Deccan, as well as across the southern point of India. It is here, in the meeting zone of the two currents, and in the corresponding zone in Upper India, that the maximum of uncertainty is found, and a weak current in either direction produces results disastrous to the cultivating population. On the other hand, Bengal and Assam, getting a full current twice a year, may be said to be never dry.

OUR IMPERIAL VISITOR.

The Archduke Ferdinand d'Este left Vienna for Trieste on December 14 *en route* for his voyage round the world. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says the platform of the Southern Terminus was filled with State dignitaries and members of the Austrian aristocracy, who had come to bid good-bye to the Heir Presumptive, and a crowd gathered outside the station, in spite of the early hour, to greet the departing Prince. All the Vienna newspapers published articles pointing out how desirable it is for a Prince so near the Throne to see the world, and to bring home a personal knowledge of the social conditions, the Parliamentary or administrative institutions, and the state of trade and industry of foreign countries. Most of those which he is to visit are under the English Crown or English influence, such as Egypt, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, and the British Isles. He will also go to the United States, where, too, the English race is predominant.

The Archduke, before leaving, attended a special Mass, and prayed before the shrine of Our Lady on the Riverside, in the old Vienna Church of that name, saying, on the occasion, that the recovery of his sister, Margaret, was due to the prayers offered up there. It will be seen from this that the Archduke inherits the deep religious feelings of his father. He is a liberal-minded man, with a sound knowledge of, and a great interest in, science and art. He is also said to be an accomplished writer, so that an interesting book describing his voyage may be expected. His travelling companions are the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand of Tuscany, First Lieutenant on the Empress Elizabeth, Count Heinrich Clam Martinic, Baron Julius von Pronay, Dr. Lorenz von Diburnau, of the Vienna Museum of Natural History, an experienced taxidermist. The cruiser, which is of four thousand and sixty tons, with an ordinary speed of sixteen knots, has a crew of three hundred and eighty-four men and thirty-three officers, and is commanded by Captain Ritter von Becker.

It has probably been suggested to the Archduke that it would be better for him not to make costly presents to the Indian Princes he may meet, as that would only impose upon the latter the, perhaps, unwelcome necessity of making still more costly presents in return. The Archduke, however, who is one of the wealthiest men in Austria, has nevertheless, purchased jewellery and other fancy articles quite adequate to satisfy all demands on the liberality of a Prince travelling abroad. Hunting tigers and other wild animals will be one of the Archduke's principal diversions during his journey through India.

It is stated by the *Pesther Lloyd* that the Archduke is one of the best shots ever known in Austria-Hungary. I mentioned, a few days ago, the unusually large bags he made during the four days he was with a party shooting over the estates of the Margrave Pallavicini, in Hungary. A member of that party states that three gun-loaders could not keep pace with the Archduke, who, in the last hour before his departure from the forest of Puszta Szer, shot at the rate of five head of game per minute, not one shot failing to kill.

WINTER GOLF AT ST. ANDREWS.

Golf under difficulties is not an uncommon thing in India, but a winter game on the links of the Royal and Ancient would seem to be worse than the worst tussle with bottomless nullahs and hard-baked greens. Says a writer in the *Saturday Review* :—

In the first place, there is usually a howling tornado blowing, in face of which a ball soars like a towering partridge, and then gracefully descends behind the player, like the fabled boomerang. At best, the smallest "slice" carries the ball careering away into "the whuns," where there is a great chance of losing it for ever. This kind of atmospheric pressure, however, is too common at St. Andrews in all seasons of the year to call for remark. The water on the links is another affair. The links usually resemble a map of the parish of Assynt, in which there are two hundred lochs. A level hole, like the First or the Ninth, is a sheet of gleaming mirrors, reflecting the flight of wild geese that wail as they pass to the mouth of Eden or Tay ; and glassing all the towers from St. Rules to the Yew Pei, or United Presbyterian spire, which is often useful to play on.

This is all very picturesque ; but it is little joy to see a well-hit ball land with a splash, like a cannon-ball in the sea, while the bunkers are deep ponds. You may observe caddies strapping two clubs together so as to reach a ball deeply immerged, and then leaning forward clasped hand in hand across the abyss. Of course it is impossible to play out of bunkers every one of which is four or five feet deep in water. A landing-net on a long telescoped handle is an indispensable part of the golfer's equipment. The scene changes when a night's frost has made the links more available for curling or skating than golf. You have to stand on glassy ice to play a ball in a hollow, and nails are worse than useless. The infatuated amateur's heels are in the air in a moment, and his head on the ice. Then you have put across a glistening expanse of ice, with holes in it, and where the ball may end its career is an incalculable problem. In playing, each round frozen hummock dashes itsself against the ball, which may cannon off in any unexpected direction, or perhaps come back and take you in the eye. This is particularly likely to happen when you are playing off the ice in a bunker. The ball catches the frozen edge of the bunker and carries death and dismay among the caddies or players. Still it is often possible to get a very long drive off the smooth and springy surface of the frozen bunker, in cases where the outer wall is low. A ball hit low, may also go to marvellous distances where there are no hummocks, flying merrily along the iron soil. But in a dry bunker escape is next to impossible, for you cannot "tak' plenty o'sand," you might as well try to take plenty of iron. The sand is as hard as adamant. Nor can lofted shots, with irons, be properly managed when the turf totally declines to be "skelped," in the modern fashion, and divots cannot be sliced out. The old baffy spoon that was good enough for Duncan Forbes of Culloden, and for Prince Charles (who never played, the President at this game) would now be serviceable.

Things rae worst of all when a *verglas* or skin of frozen new-fallen rain, covers the whole surface of the links, showing white cracks when tapped with a club. Golf now becomes a game for the Alpine climber. In ascending one of the countless hummocks your front foot slips, your real foot does not catch, and you may see players glissading prone down the hills and wondering where they are likely to stop, whether some friendly bunker will receive them, or whether they are to land on one of the little ice-covered lochans. In descending the greatest care is necessary, otherwise you fall with all your weight on ground as hard as marble. Shoes with india-rubber soles ane perhaps the least treacherous ; but sawdust, to secure the footing, as on a wet cricket-gound, is sadly needed at the tees. When a man plays golf on a slide the results of his endeavours are precarious. As a matter of simple fact, the links can be skated over in days of *verglas* but golf is no longer played, as in Holland of old, on skates. The amount of white ice and hoar-frost causes balls to be lost at every hole ; players behind the party which hunts for its balls are detained, and every one is chilled to the marrow. The one thing still worse is snow, when red balls may be used ; but playing in snow is the last defect of noble minds, who may also be observed driving on the sands, and losing their balls in the midst of the wash of the waves. The only compensation of winter golf is that the links are not crowded. The mere difficulty of putting discourages many ; for on a frozen green a touch may send the ball careerin in every direction round the hole, or a frozen lump ma stop it dead in a yard. But even if there be few players, one conscientious old potterer in a red coat studying his putts for half an hour, or taking twenty-five "waggles" as he addresses his ball, will delay the whole green as much as a crowd does. Yet men still play—a striking proof of the merits of the game, or of lack of other resources.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain C H Barron, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, Mrs and Miss Schneider as cabin and 54 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,420 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W M Fletcher, Mr F X Monswcate, and 26 deck.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Gisela, 2,645 tons, Captain G Nicolich, sailed yesterday for China, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Antonio Alves, Rev J DaCosta, Mr J White, Mr J S Kirkbridge, Mr B Alidina, wife, 2 children and friend, and 6 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col W L. Greenstreet, Captain Turner, Lieut Smith, Mr H H Swan, Mr Livesee, Revd H Bochum, S J, Mrs Rogers and Mrs Patmore and 2 children.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut G A Preston, Mr Cazalet, Mr W Bedford, Mr S B Doig, Mr A Smith, Surgn-Major J W Clarkson, Lieut E LeMessurier, Mr Frank Smith, Mr J Dover, one gentleman, and 75 deck.

The McIver Line s s Etolia, 2,113 tons, Captain Roland Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (4th December) via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs O'Sullivan, Miss A O'Sullivan, Miss Agnes O'Sullivan, Miss Katie O'Sullivan, Miss Piggus O'Sullivan, Master O'Sullivan, Lieut Marker, Miss Crane, Miss Marshall, and two children, Mr. Minghis, Mr. Killerby, and Captain Mathews. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—January 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Taif	878	Tyndal	B	H Cassum & Co
„ Naderi	1160	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
„ Kt. Commander	273[illegible]	Thomas	D	K Nixon & Co
„ Kt. of St. John	2245	Billett	F	K Nixon & Co.
„ Elwick	1517	Steele	H J	T Morrison & Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co
„ Avoca	1437	Nacoda	N	Allana Munjee
„ La Seyne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Barron	P	H Cassum & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri ....Nacoda..........Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Branchi
„ Bisagno	1930	Baccerini	4	F Branchi
„ Peshawur	3905	Jephson	5	P & O Co
„ Gisela	2643	Nicolich	8	A L S N Co
„ Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Kt. Templer	2701	Pain	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	12	E Bates & Co
„ Ataka	2372	Bement	15	K Nixon & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Chilka (s)	Wilson	Calcutta, Dec 3.
8	Renown (s)	Ninnes	New York, Nov 25.
	Etolia (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Dec 4.
	Afghan (s)	Barton	London, &c., Dec 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Sirdhana (s)	Black	Rangoon.
	Simla (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Oriental (s)	Moule	Aden.
8	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Gisela (s)	Nicolich	China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Tanjore, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
„ Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Pekin (s), 2134, Street.
Arabia (s), 2315, Hillcoat
Eden Hall (s), 2273, Jones
Niagara (s), 1978, McConochie
Mab (s), 1846, Rasmussin
Elwick (s), 1577, Steele
Kt Templar (s), 2704, Pain
Knight Commander (s), 2731, Thomas
Rheinfels (s), 1773, Weber
Ataka (s), 2372, Bement
D Balduino (s), 3044, Cruciani
Sheikh (s), 2862, Newey
Emir (s), 2620, Newey
St Fillans (s), 1937, FitzGerald
Alacrity (s), 1412, Watson
Maltby (s), 1804, Sherwood
Brindisi (s), 2299, Roche
Bisagno (s), 1499, Baccarini
Gisela (s), 2810, Nicolich
Nizam (s), 1615, Tillard
Peshawur (s), 2137, Jephson
Surat (s), 1677, Sleeman.
Teheran (s), 1684, Tocque
Venetia (g), 1551, Leigh
Kt of St John (s), 2218 Billett
Assam (s), 1611, Creery
La Seyne (s), 1151 Blanc
Siam (s), 1539, Weighell
Kentigern (s) 1614, Roberts
Lady Gordon (s), 316 Whitely
Aston Hall (s), 2254 McEee
Chatfield (s) 1904 Mc Fee
Greatham (s) 1531
Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Philips
Methley Hall (s), 2182, Buck
Wistow Hall (s), 2139, Barclay

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Pigeon, Gray
H M S Euphrates, Bromley
I M S Dalhouise, Black
I M S Lawrence Hooper
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Assaye, Langdon
R I M S Canning, Chandler

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Waroonga s	Hampton	Sydney, Nov 22.
2	Shahjehan s	Edge	Rangoon, Dec 26.
	Clan Macgregor s	Alexanderson	Liverpool, Nov 20.
3	Virawa s	Houstoun	Cochin, Dec 26.
	Vadala s	Johnstone	Mauritius, Dec 17.
	Tasmania s	Kohn	Algoa Bay, Oct 22.
4	Pupda s	Creft	Singapur, Dec 19.
	Patna s	Shepherd	Bombay, Dec 9.
	Byculla s	Lewis	Rangoon, Dec 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 1.—Steamers Palamcotta, Nizam, New Guinea, Chollerton and Catherine Apcar.

Jan. 2.—Steamers Aurora, Clan Mackinnon, Culna, City of Oxford and Loodiana; and ship Springburn.

Jan. 3.—Ships Majestic and Laomene; and barque Sophia Joakim.

Jan. 4.—Steamer Canara; and ship Loudon Hill.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.		From
5	Kerbela s	....	Rangoon.
	Nevasa s	....	Calcutta.
6	Palitana s	....	Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.		Destination
4	M. Meanatchy s	....	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 7.

For Liverpool.
Arabia s—24 bales wool, Jadowjee Kara.

For London.
Elwick s—15 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 20 cases indigo, M C Mahomed Misree.

For Genoa.
Sheikh s—8,036 cwts linseed, 3,012 cwts rapeseed and 5,199 cwts teelseed, Rall Brothers.

For New York.
Arabia s—1 case woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

For Antwerp.
Niagara s—55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Kt Commander s—2,001 cwts linseed, Owen, Okell; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Hamburg.
Kt Commander s—100 bales cotton, 2,001 cwts gingelley seed and 2,745 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co.
Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 6 cases horse hair and 1 case woolen carpets, Glade and Co; 1,254 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Havre.
La Seyne s—1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

For Dunkirk.
Elwick s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Barcelona.
Arabia s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Hongkong.
Peshawur s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 240 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 14 cases opium, The P and O Co; 163 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Shanghai.
Peshawar s—200 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 275 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 175 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 60 tons old iron, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Yokohama.
Gisela s—85 cases indigo, Thos O Hill and Co.

For Kobe.
Peshawur s—10 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended December 24, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,34,000
Or per mile of railway	66	191	2	259
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	23,75,453	54,52,530	3,34,409	84,62,392
Total for 25 weeks.	27,85,453	57,72,530	3,38,409	88,96,392
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·22 miles open]	99,765	3,07,741	3,787	4,11,293
Per mile of Ry do.	60	184	2	246
Total to corresponding date do.	28,04,905	63,89,375	1,32,225	93,26,505

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 22,707
Ditto to date .... „ 4,30,113

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF JANUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·147	W S W	3	63·1	46·1	90	..	1·02	+0·39
Agra	30·151	N W	3	68·1	51·1	90	..	1·06	+0·84
Cawnpore	30·098	N N W	2	68·5	53·5	96	0·45	2·49	...
Allahabad	30·078	N W	4	73·0	58·4	97	0·84	1·80	+1·13
Jhansi	30·139	N	1	65·4	55·7	87	0·40	0·98	+0·72
Jacobabad	30·150	Calm	2	68·1	39·1	89	..	0·21	+0·21
Karachi	30·160	N E	9	70·0	57·5	85	..	0·68	+0·62
Jeypore	30·175	Calm	3	66·0	46·2	93	...	0·75	—13·05
Ajmere	30·214	N E	2	65·7	37·4	92	...	0·13	—0·10
Deesa	30·109	N N E	..	73·6	48·0	49	..	0·07	—0·08
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rajkot	30·129	N N E	8	72·0	43·0	58	..	0·03	—0·32
Veraval	30·089	N	10	76·5	47·3	54	...	0·39	..
Neemuch	30·179	N E	6	66·2	46·4	80	...	1·52	+1·00
Indore	30·117	N N E	4	73·5	53·1	94	...	1·14	+0·47
Saugor	30·081	Calm	..	67·2	57·8	96	0·75	2·59	+0·97
Jubbulpore	30·097	N W	...	73·9	56·3	97	0·04	2·53	+1·31
Hoshangabad	30·076	N E	8	70·3	59·8	92	0·01	1·55	+0·24
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Raipur	30·056	N N W	5	80·0	50·8	89	...	0·11	—0·97
Nagpur	30·073	E N E	4	73·9	60·8	88	0·02	2·06	+0·41
Amraoti	30·053	E N E	5	73·1	59·3	92	0·45	2·46	+0·60
Akola	30·011	Calm	6	71·6	62·4	97	0·25	2·43	+0·03
Surat	30·012	N W	F	76·0	52·1	76	..	..	—0·18
Malegaon	30·090	W N W	5	80·9	52·0	87	..	0·32	—1·08
Bombay	30·029	N N E	14	79·0	61·5	61	..	0·67	—0·20
Poona	30·066	Calm	6	71·6	56·4	83	...	0·34	—1·32
Sholapur	30·008	E N E	6	85·7	60·1	57	...	0·75	—1·04
Ratnagiri	29·988	S E	6	82·4	65·4	73	...	0·41	—0·39
Belgaum	30·008	Calm	1	80·8	55·9	71	...	0·30	—1·70
Goa	29·992	E	6	85·1	74·3	85	...	2·44	...
Karwar	29·979	N E	2	86·7	64·9	91	...	1·43	—1·71
Mangalore	29·980	E N E	3	87·3	69·4	81	...	4·25	+0·56
Calicut	29·975	N E	10	87·2	69·7	78	...	3·63	—3·78
Cochin	29·972	N E	M	89·2	71·7	74	...	4·38	—5·31
Bangalore	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
Secunderabad	30·045	E N E	6	82·6	59·6	83	...	1·80	—0·29
Masuliptm	30·024	E N E	7	82·5	67·2	90	...	0·32	—7·95
Bellary	30·039	E S E	2	84·4	63·1	74	...	0·25	—2·05
Cuddapah	30·022	E S E	...	87·5	66·4	74	...	2·16	—4·77
Madras	30·011	N W	8	85·2	71·2	84	...	6·91	—17·05
Coimbatore	30·032	E	4	89·8	65·8	83	...	1·22	—4·61
Trichinopoly	30·017	Calm	8	89·5	67·9	77	...	1·87	—8·18
Negapatam	29·976	W N W	9	82·9	69·2	88	..	11·75	—19·55
C'mbo	29·958	N E	9	88·5	71·5	75	...	6·80	—14·18

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed rather irregularly and by moderate to small amounts everywhere except in Rajputana, where a brisk rise has taken place. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest along the Coast from Ratnagiri southwards. The baric gradients over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 19° are moderately steep. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Bombay, Veraval and Negapatam. This morning the wind velacity was 10 miles an hour at Bombay, and 8 at Calicut and Karwar. The day and night temperature variations are irregular. The greatest departures are:—Maximum from 4° to 12° in defect at Poona, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Indore, Neemuch, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi and Agra, and minimum 5° to 7° in defect at Surat, Bombay and Ajmere and 4° to 9° in excess in Berar and at Nagpur., Hoshangabad, Jabalpore and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Cochin and Trichinopoly and the lowest 37° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are nearly overcast in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Indore, Jeypore and Allahabad. Nearly an inch of rain has fallen at Allahabad, about half-an-inch at Jhansi and Cawnpore, a quarter of an inch at Akola and light showers at Jubalpur, Hoshangabad and Nagpur. The atmosphere is very damp and cloudy in Berar, the Central and North-West-Provinces and at Indore, and scattered local showers are still probable. The baric gradients over the country to the north of Latitude 19° are moderately steep and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar, and moderate to fresh winds over the rest of the country. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions to the north-west wards of Sind.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 6th January, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·920
Temperature of the Air .... 71·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 66·1
Dew Point .... 63·1
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ... 6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 79·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 66·1
General Directions of Wind* .... N,NNW,NW,NNW,N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* 358

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—January 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

624-90—Roughton and B—Thakurdas Jugjiwandas vs Motiram Thakurdas—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.
535-92—Roughton and B—Alexander Black Dunnett vs Duncan Cameron Fraser.
598-92—Bicknell and M—Mathoora Khooshal vs Purshotum Fakirchand.

For Further Direction on Commissioner's Report.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Roughton and B.

Defended New Long Causes.

236-92—Chalk, W and S—Anandrao Vithal Varovi vs Boodra Malla and others—Janardhen and A and P G and S.
233-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Parmanundas and another vs Samshudin Mahomedally C—Tyebjee, D and J.
347-92—Bicknell, M and M—Rangopal Heeralal vs R P Nixon and others—Crawford, B and Co and P G and S
349-92—Payne, G and S—Robert P Nixon and others vs Heeralal Ramgopal and others—Crawford, B and Co—Bicknell, M and M.
348-92—Janardhan and A—Raghunath Vassudevjee vs Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett—Pestonjee R and K.
366-96—Crawford, B and Co—John G Russell and another vs Arthur S James Fernandes—K D Shroff.
363-92—In person—Gopal Radhowjee and another vs Kooshaba Vithoba and another—J C Cama.
327-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Lalchand Balkison vs Harrivalbebh Hurkison and others—Payne, G and S.
372-92—In person—Shaik Moosa Abdoola vs Halimabai—In person.
374-92—Pestonjee R and K—Allibhoy Mulla Hussonally vs Adboolally Heptoola and another—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

282-92—Khunderao M—Moroba Ramchundra Poy vs Ghansham Nilkant Nadkarni—Chitnis, M and M—Part heard.
235-92—Roughton and B—Bomanjee Dinshaw Khan vs Ramchunder Juggonath Acharya—In person.
232-14—997 of 92—Janardhun and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Suleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S C C Suit.)

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending January 3, as compared with the statement of December 27, 1892:—

Liabilities.	December 27. Rs.	A.	P.	January 3. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,41,10,165	4	8	1,67,75,302	12	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,47,41,124	9	9	5,35,80,818	0	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,86,778	2	8	2,02,696	14	9
Sundries	32,93,260	10	8	35,70,792	5	2
Rs.	9,72,31,328	11	9	9,90,29,610	0	4

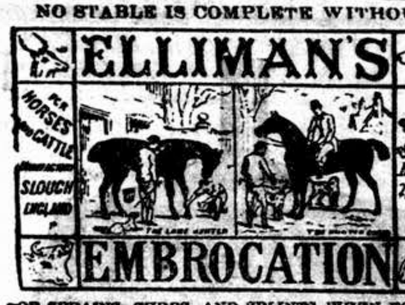
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	54,34,409	0	0	58,36,748	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	61,93,952	4	0	59,23,662	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,06,68,944	14	3	1,16,30,852	3	7
Credits on do.	92,98,939	3	2	96,33,804	14	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,50,15,711	3	9	2,58,37,473	15	8
Balances with other Banks	10,75,391	14	10	12,47,460	0	4
Bullion	32,297	9	0	1,73,955	10	0
Dead Stock	12,38,253	11	1	12,28,127	3	2
Stamps	9,650	7	3	9,993	9	3
Sundries	18,03,900	3	10	21,09,891	9	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,14,88,514	7	4	1,05,02,157	13	4
Do. at Branches	2,49,71,312	14	3	2,48,95,482	15	3
Rs.	9,72,31,328	11	9	9,90,29,610	0	4

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to January 3:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,60,634	Inc.
Do. at Branches	22,04,504	do.
Other Deposits	11,60,307	Dec.
Post Bills	84,031	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	1,32,158	Inc.
Loans	9,61,977	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,34,836	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,21,763	do.
Cash at Head Office	9,86,356	Dec.
Do. at Branches	75,860	do.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. Rutland,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.
Sir.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
Haddington,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
Sir.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
Harrington,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemist Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

FOR COLDS,
COUGHS,
HOARSENESS,
AND ALL
Throat and Lung
DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
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ALL WHO SUFFER
FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT
AND
RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.

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Sole Proprietor.
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

Rowland's
Macassar
Oil

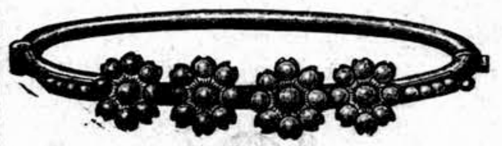
Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children.

Rowland's
Kalydor

A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, a harmless preparation for dyeing red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and druggists for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid worthless and injurious imitations.

Hamilton & Co
ART JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.


3158 G.
Gold and Pearl Bangle.
Rs. 90 Cash.

3159 G.
Gold and Pearl Tiger Claw Bangle.
Rs. 58 Cash.

3160 G.
Diamonds.
Rs. 70 Cash.

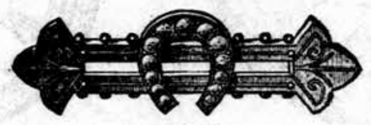
3161 G.
Pearls.
Rs. 52 Cash.

3162 G.
Diamond and Pearls.
Rs. 45 Cash.

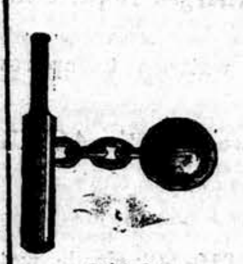
3163 G.
Diamonds and Pearls.
Rs. 50 Cash.

3164 G.
Diamonds and Pearls
Rs. 27 Cash.

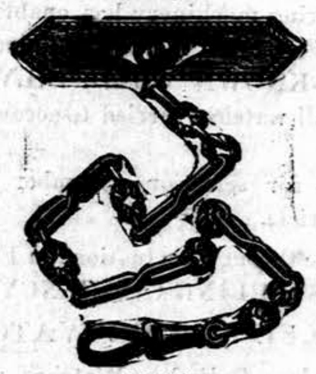
3167 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 45 Cash.


3168 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 50 Cash.

3169 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 25 Cash.


3170 G.
Gold Bat and Ball Links. Per pair.
Rs. 36 Cash.

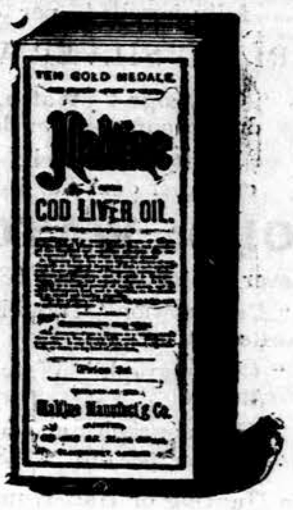
3171 G.
Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin.
Rs. 12 Cash.


3172 G.
Lady's Gold Watch Chain and Brooch.
Rs. 48 Cash.

3173 G.
Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin.
Rs. 11 Cash.

3174 G.
Gold Tennis Links Per pair..
Rs. 36 Cash.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.


TEN GOLD MEDALS
Maltine
COD LIVER OIL.
Maltine Manufct'g Co.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

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Travelling Representative: J. H. LASCELLES.

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SILVER EIL.
BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO
FOR CIGARETTES.
THOS. OGDEN LD. LIVERPOOL
Wholesale Agents for India, Ceylon, & Burmah.
C. COX & CO GOVERNMENT PLACE,
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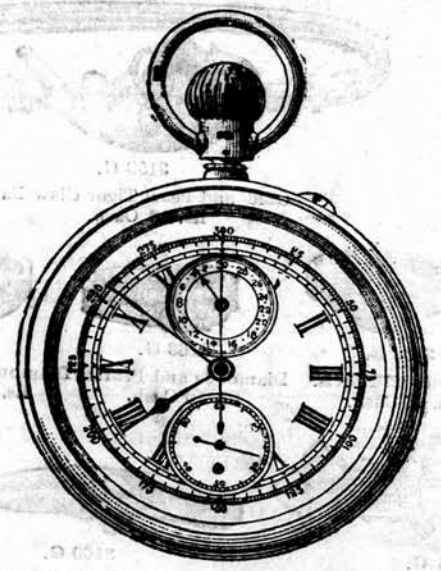

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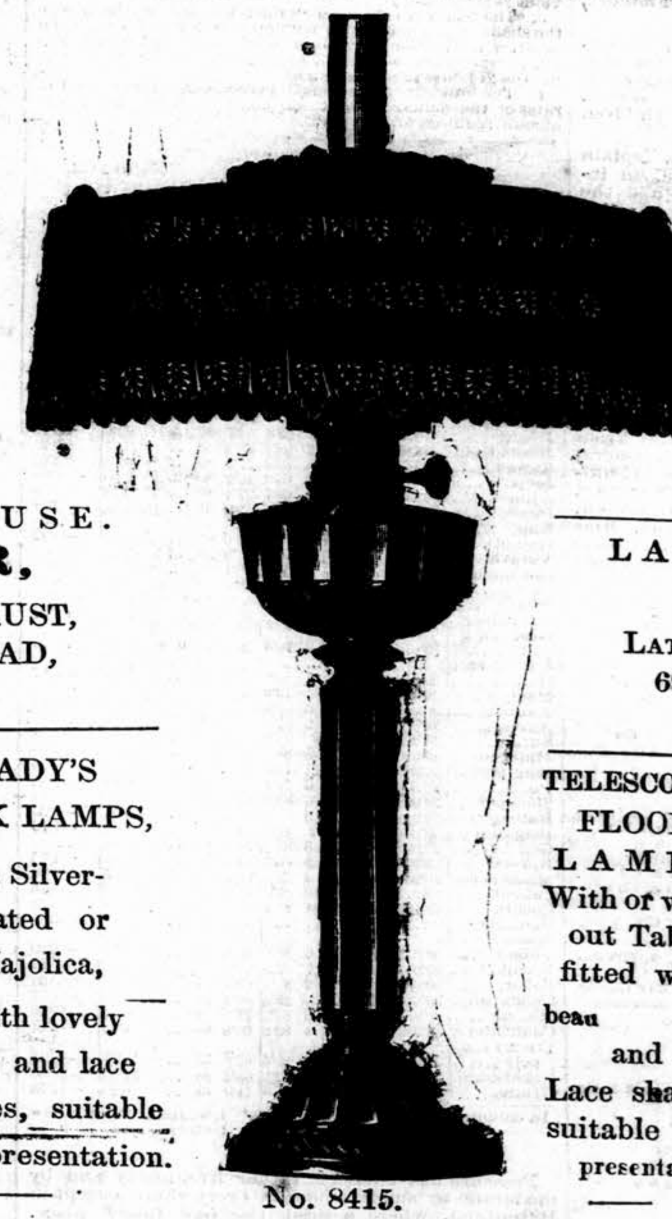

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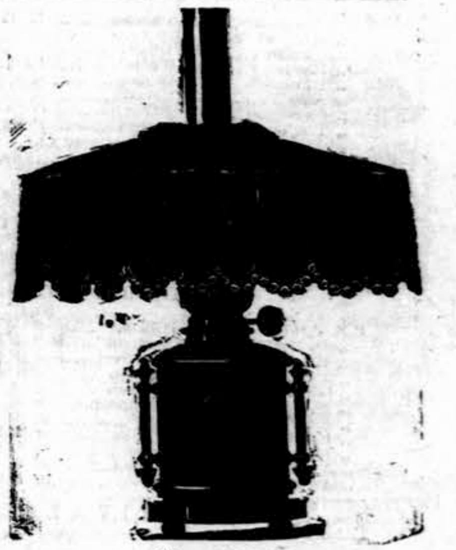

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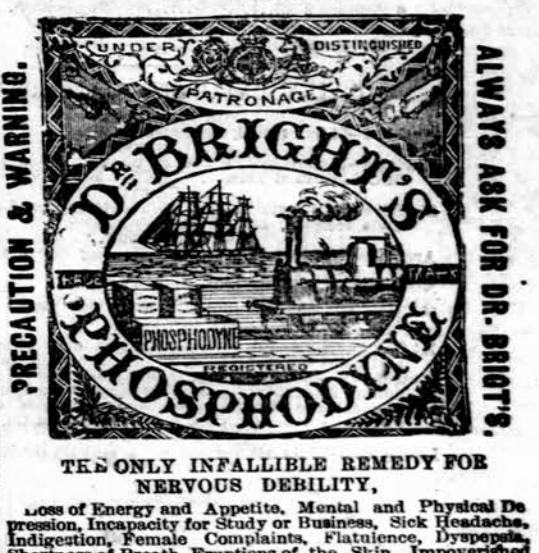

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